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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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VOL. XIII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1876. NO. 156.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., March 7, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. Newmyer presented the petition of about 2,000 citizens of Allegheny asking for the passage of a free pipe line bill.

Mr. Wood presented the protest of citizens of the Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, against a division of the city.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, the vote by which the bill increasing the debt of Pittsburgh, for the water works, was defeated, was reconsidered, and, on motion of Mr. Newmyer, was postponed for the present.

The bill providing for the relief of Levi Gibson, a soldier of the war of 1812, was passed.

The bill enabling banks to consolidate was also passed.

The House bill empowering camp meetings to employ police passed, as did also the bill relating to damages and mesne profits.

The bill relating to the entry of satisfaction of judgments which have been fully paid passed.

HOUSE.

Mr. Zern presented petitions of miners of Allegheny county, praying for the passage of the Ventilation bill.

The House of Refuge report was presented by the Chairman, Mr. Plummer. The report will be found in another column.]

A supplement to an act approved April 7, 1870, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations, authorizing the formation and regulation of wharf companies," came up on final passage. An attempt was made to defeat it by Philadelphia members, but the bill passed.

The bill relating to appeals from the decision of township auditors passed. Also, the bill authorizing appeals in cases of summary convictions and judgment in suits for a penalty before a magistrate, or court not of record.

A supplement to the act authorizing and requiring auditors to publish annual statements of receipts and expenditures of road commissioners was passed. The following were also passed:

Fixing the compensation of township supervisors.

Providing for the appraisement, collection and payment of damages to private property by the grading of streets and alleys.

Repealing an act encouraging the destruction of hawks, owls and crows in Adams county.

The Bituminous Ventilation bill was made the special order of the day for Thursday.

Bills on Third Reading—Mr. Long's Hillside Slope bill. Passed finally.

Act relating to investments held by executors, trustees and other fiduciaries. Passed.

Act to prevent the unlicensed sale of merchandise at auction by other than licensed venders and auctioneers. Postponed for the present.

Act making an appropriation to provide for an educational display at the Centennial Exhibition and to erect a suitable hoolhouse or other building for that purpose. Passed.

Act ceding certain water lots in and adjoining the city of Erie to said city for the improvement thereof. Passed.

Act to defray the expenses of the National Guard in suppressing the late riots in Erie, Northumberland and Schuylkill counties. Passed.

The House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to several bills, and appointed conference committees in regard to the same.

Mr. Mylin read in place an act making an appropriation to the Pull Grower and Association, to enable them to make a display of fruit in this State at the Centennial Exhibition.

The rest of the session was taken up by the passage of bills on first reading, among which was Mr. Billingsley's Monongahela slack water bill.

Adjourned.

The miners held a meeting to-night in the hall of the House, Mr. Jackson, of Mercer, presiding, when the Ventilation bill was discussed on their side of the question by Messrs. Stinner, Bowlin and others, and against the passage of the bill by John F. Davo.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., March 6, 1876.

The two Houses are in session to-night, but will do nothing beyond routine work. To-morrow is third reading day in the House, and the superabundant country of that aggregation of nobodies can be kept down, a few bills may possibly be passed.

The Legislature is now in the third month of its session, and as yet, owing to the obstructiveness of the Democratic minority, nothing material has been done. The General Appropriation bill is still in the hands of the committee which originally reported it, and all the important legislation of the session is untouched. The bill to fix the salaries of county officers in counties of over 150,000 inhabitants, has passed the Senate; but instead of taking it up and amending it to suit its purpose, the House has taken the House bill on the same subject, instead, which, if it passes both Houses, will render the passage of either bill doubtful. The Senate, certainly, will not take up the House bill, if it is sent over to it, while the Senate bill is enacted on in the popular branch. So that, as things now stand, the bill, and all legislation through the pigheadedness of the House, the probabilities are that stupidity, which has produced this state of things, but it is not impossible that the Democratic leaders in the House may hasten this course with the concealed purpose of thus defeating the bill.

The Republican Senate, so far, has passed city bills and sent them to the House, and has given a final quietus to the Pardon Board, while the Democratic House has sent to the Senate but thirty-two bills. It has now over one hundred bills on its calendar, and if it is taken nine weeks to act finally on thirty-two bills, it may easily be ciphered out how long it will take to act on the remaining three hundred. If the ten dollars a day pay was not limited by law to one hundred and fifty days, the Democratic members would probably prolong the session to December first; when, fortunately for the State and its people, their terms expire.

It is, in my judgment, useless to look for any important legislation from this House. It will while along, doing nothing until April first, or will then address itself to the task of proroguing the session until the middle of May, only for the pay. Fortunately for the public interest, if it cannot do any good it cannot, with Republican Senate to hold it in check, do much harm, except to impose a useless expenditure of $300,000 upon the State; and for that of extravagance its party will be held politically responsible. The Senate will, and is successful (as it certainly is), for a Cabinet Minister at Washington to line his purse with $5,000 clipped from another office, while name all be affixed to the policy of defrauding the ate out of $300,000 by needlessly prolonging a sion of the Legislature at the people ve the problem.

The general theme of talk, here, as well as at ashington, is the Belknap developments. e Philadelphia and New York sensational rnals are doing their best to magnify these velopments, and to prognasticate other relations which exist only in the imagina- on; but these are so evidently got up for ect on the New Hampshire election that y become unworthy notice. Secretary Belknap's me is bad enough; but as he only a nominal participant in the ublican party, and never enjoyed its confence, it cannot be held responsible for his ts. It will do best to hold him to the t extent of the law, and no party, other than e Republican, ever meted out this kind of tice to the thieves who have brought reach upon it.

ut, if the party itself is not responsible for acts of a man who was not chosen by it, a Administration of which he was a part can- t altogether escape censure. This man had ver, by any act of his, political or otherwise, nified his selection to the still so important a ce. The clamor of the so-called "independ- t" press (may its shadow continually ow less and less) against the em- nt political men of the country, ove the President in choosing an unknown on for his Cabinet; and this briefless and unown lowa lawyer now comes in at the close the present administration, and proves that n-politicians can be more corrupt than any litical man of eminence is ever likely to be. lknap is not a specimen Republican. I estion if he is, now, or ever was a Republi- . He was a mere camp follower, and his e is a fair illustration of the folly of choos- unknown or obscure men for prominent vernmental places.

he occasion justifies, too, the course of the wspapers in insisting that short term legis- ory. It needed no great insight into the fu- e to foresee that *that* must prove a calam- . If it ever succeeded, but the Republican pers which stood out against it, sternly and yieldingly, can congratulate themselves, w that events have vindicated the correct- ss of their judgment, and that Wisdom, as or, is justified of her children.

his is the day fixed, by the Pardon Board, the termination of the sentence against Schuylkill County Commissioners, convicted of defrauding the county; but as the vernor is not at home, and no action has been taken by him on the recommendation the Pardon Board, the imprisoned Commisners will not go free as soon as they expected. The Governor has given no indication his purpose in the matter, but the public can thrown out that he may, on some other es, if not on this, take his stand against ordoning all whose release from prison is commended by the board. SPECIAL.

FIRE RECORD.

Chicago—$250,000.

CHICAGO, March 7.—About eleven o'clock night a fire broke out in Nos. 165 and 167 uth Water street, in the four-story ck building owned by Judge Skinr and occupied by a number of mmission firms, dealing chiefly in it. The inside of the building was mpletely destroyed, together with the ntents. Among the losers are Wm. tle & Sons, E. C. Reichwald, Fordham Co., Wayne & Lowe and McClay & eker. The entire loss will probably not ceed $250,000. Most of the firms are ly insured.

ook & Check, of Atlanta, have failed. eir liabilities are supposed to amount to 0,000.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1875.

SENATE.

Mr. GORDON submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to ascertain, if possible, what amendments to our revenue laws are necessary to secure economy and certainty in the collection of the internal revenue and prevent the recurrence of official frauds in that branch of the public service. He said he would not seek the present consideration of the resolution, but desired to have it lie on the table until Thursday next, when he would offer some amendments to it and ask the indulgence of the Senate to submit some remarks on the subject. So ordered.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called up the Senate bill for the protection of agriculture against injurious insects, which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the Commissioner of Agriculture to appoint a commission, having the requisite scientific and practical knowledge to investigate and gather information relative to the Rocky Mountain locust, chinch bug, army worm, Hessian fly, potato bug and other insects injurious to vegetation, in order to devise successful methods for their destruction, and said commissioner to be appointed for one year and to receive four thousand dollars, &c. A long discussion followed.

Mr. LOGAN spoke in opposition to the bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend by striking out the clause authorizing the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and the Commissioner of Agriculture to appoint the commissioner, and insert "The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Agreed to.

Mr. MAXEY moved to amend so as to have the investigation extend to the cotton worm.

Agreed to.

Mr. WITHERS moved to amend so as to have it extend to the tobacco worm.

Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN said all the duties required of the commissioner mentioned in this bill, could be performed by the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Ingalls and McMillan favored the bill.

Mr. LOGAN said he would be glad if some means could be adopted to destroy the locusts and other insects injurious to vegetation, but he would rather trust some old farmer to devise a plan for their destruction, than any scientific man. He submitted an amendment providing that the investigation shall be made by the Agricultural Department, instead of a special commissioner.

Mr. SARGENT suggested that the Agricultural Department could make the investigation, and would accomplish the same result as if a special commissioner was appointed.

Messrs. Windom, Harvey, Morton and Conkling supported the bill.

Mr. LOGAN said the passage of the bill would be to establish an office which would last as long as the Government. The bill meant to provide a place for some person at $4,000 per annum. He (Logan) had heard his friend from Indiana [Morton] and his friend from New York [Conkling], as well as others, denounce the bill as uncertain

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1876.

THE new through route between Boston and Philadelphia, avoiding New York, was formally opened on Monday.

THE exports of domestic produce from New York last week amounted to $1,449,000, comparing with $3,469,000 for the corresponding week last year.

THE *Post* says the Democratic party never produced any Credit Mobilier or Pacific Mail subsidy statesmen. Pray, in what category do you class WOOD and SCHUMAKER?

JEFF. DAVIS delivered an address in New Orleans yesterday. He probably attempted to bolster his own sodden reputation by trying to befool the Republican party.

CHICAGO now boasts that she possesses the biggest starch manufactory in the world, and calls it "a great industry, which has found its home in the place cut out for it by destiny." Natural selection, we suppose, on the stuck up principle.

THE charge hitherto made that the New Hampshire Democrats were arranging for the perpetration of frauds in order to carry the coming State election has taken definite shape at Manchester, where the *Mirror* publishes four hundred names from the check list of the Fifth ward which, it claims, and apparently proves, are not those of legal voters.

THE nomination of Judge TAFT, of Ohio, for Secretary of War, will doubtless be promptly confirmed by the Senate. It is an excellent selection. He is a statesman of dignified character and great abilities, while his public and private record are wholly without stain. The President is lifting himself bravely to the heightening levels of the aroused conscience of the people.

In the latter part of last year the Pennsylvania Steel Works, at Harrisburg, made some important improvements in their Bessemer plant. The *Bulletin* says the good effects of these improvements are now being realized. Last month the works produced 5,000 gross tons of ingots with two converters, and rolled 4,483 tons of rails. This production is at the rate of 60,000 tons of ingots and 53,796 tons of rails in a year.

"THE Democratic party is rather old-fashioned, and clings to the ancient doctrine that 'corruption wins not more than honesty.'"—*Post.*

But it clung to the last to its CASSES, JOHNSONS, HARRISES, BOYDS, BAILEYS, FLOYDS, THOMPSONS, SWARTWOUTS, WETMORES, TWEEDS, SWEENEYS, CONOLLYS, INGERSOLLS, CARDOZAS, BARNARDS, and—well, the *Post* should cultivate a better memory.

THERE is a very heavy demand for American breadstuffs from Europe. There were twenty-four vessels chartered at New York to load grain for European markets during the past week, mostly for England, the vessels going to Cork for orders as to the port of discharge. These vessels loaded altogether 658,100 bushels of grain, and this enormous quantity was entirely independent of that taken by the regular ocean steamers which was also very considerable.

FERNANDO WOOD is far more prominent as a leader and authority in the Democratic party than was BELKNAP as a Republican, yet the Democratic press is utterly silent concerning the fact that he is at present figuring in the New York courts as defendant in a suit brought by a man named FOWLER, who, it appears, paid WOOD some $15,000 in return for his appointment as Corporation Attorney. The agreement was that when FOWLER got the appointment he was to pay WOOD $5,000 in cash, and the first year's salary of the office, and to divide with WOOD the salary and perquisites for the subsequent period of his holding office.

THE New York *Times* of Monday has an elaborate and interesting review of the condition of trade in that city, embracing twenty-nine separate branches and comprising all the leading departments of industry, in which the general conclusion is reached that while business is almost uniformly dull, there has been a steady advance to the cash system and to extreme caution in trading. The hard times have had the good effect of getting business upon a sounder basis. Speculation has practically ceased. Buyers call for no more than they immediately want, and pay for it cash down, or on short time. In nearly all trades there is an expectation that the Centennial will have great good effect in reviving business.

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just decided an important commercial question in a case where the seller of a bill of goods was induced to accept in payment the note of an insolvent, known by the buyer at the time to be so. It was alleged by the defendant that the note was received after full inquiry by the plaintiffs, and that the latter had the same opportunity of ascertaining the responsibility of the insolvent as he himself had. The jury, however, gave a verdict for the plaintiff, and the Supreme Court, in overruling exceptions, declares that "it is not necessary that the false representations should be the sole cause for which the plaintiffs parted with their property."

ACCORDING to our local Democratic contemporary, there are no whisky thieves in the Democratic party. The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, however, another bright and shining Democratic light, would seem to hold a different opinion on that point. A late issue of that paper says:

"Bon. B. H. Hill has made special application to the President for a general pardon and amnesty of people in this State concerned in the infraction of the revenue laws, on condition that they promise obedience to the laws hereafter!"

And then proceeds to complain that they have suffered a good deal of "persecution" at the hands of the Government revenue officials for perpetrating these frauds—the term "persecution" being used in the sense of prosecution. This has probably escaped the notice of our vigilant contemporary.

THE holy horror with which the press of monarchial Europe affects to contemplate our recent Washington disclosures, is a little too intense to be sincere. Nobody proposes to whitewash BELKNAP, whose offense is a stench in the nostrils of all honest people, but it is not charged against him that he connived with thieving contractors to defraud the fighting functions and providing munitions of war, to put up sham forts, provide worthless ammunition and divide the shameful profits, as has been charged against Russian, Turkish and French Ministers of War. England, too, had better contemplate her own corruptions and disgraces, and remember that in the early months of the Crimean war her officials were charged with criminal incapacity, if not guilty connivance in the furnishing of shoddy stores and useless material to the distant soldiers. There is a pithy old story respecting a certain Pharisee, and what came of his pharisaism, which these journals might with excellent profit lay to heart.

CLYMER PERMITS MARSH TO ESCAPE.

Notwithstanding the dramatic earnestness shown by Mr. HESTER CLYMER, the Democratic Congressman from Berks, in arraigning BELKNAP, subsequent events exclude the suspicion that it was all put on for political effect, and that the Berks county statesman is not near so anxious to punish BELKNAP as he pretends. It is well known that he has been socially very intimate at the BELKNAP mansion and that he was not half as vigilant as he might have been in bringing the matter to public notice; and now, in the very midst of the public anxiety to see the corrupt ex-Secretary brought to trial, he knowingly permits the principal witness against BELKNAP's guilt to escape out of the country into Canada. MARSH, almost the only witness examined by the committee of which CLYMER is the Chairman, readily obtained leave from the latter to leave Washington, although it was known to him that MARSH intended to use the privilege thus given to get beyond the reach of a Congressional summons.

MARSH went to Washington under the summons of Mr. CLYMER, as Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and so long as he was not discharged by that committee he was legally bound to remain in Washington. Yet CLYMER discharged him and ordered his fees to be paid in the face of a protest from Mr. BASS, a Republican member of the committee. He was, as soon as thus discharged, free to go where he pleased, and it is now alleged, on excellent authority, that the secret service officers of the Government notified Mr. CLYMER that MARSH had made his preparations to go to Canada, and that he could be detained, if it was desired. Mr. CLYMER declined to detain him; and MARSH was not slow to use the opportunity to escape thus given him by the Democratic leader in this investigation.

That MARSH is an essential witness in the prosecution of BELKNAP; that the latter cannot be convicted without MARSH's testimony; and that CLYMER, knowing this, permitted MARSH to go when he could easily have been held, are all plain facts; and unless CLYMER can explain them, the responsibility of a failure of the prosecution, if it should occur through the lack of MARSH's presence as a witness, will rest upon CLYMER's head. He may have been grossly careless, or he may have meditated some new political trick; but the probabilities all point to a design to let the prosecution break down through the absence of the main witness in its behalf. In any event, Mr. CLYMER must answer for the escape, beyond his reach, of his principal witness.

HOW POLITICAL CRIMINALS ARE TREATED BY THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE COUNTRY.

Corruption and thievery are not peculiar to any one party nor to any one form of government. BACON and WALPOLE, HASTINGS and WOLSEY, flourished under a monarchy, just as FLOYD, SWARTWOUT and TWEED have flourished under a free government and under Democratic administrations. England has been disgraced, time and again, by the open profligacy of the men in power, as was France both under the Bourbons and the Bonapartes; and Democratic administrations, in this country, have presented a long line of corrupt scoundrels who exceeded BELKNAP in every feature of their crimes. SWARTWOUT stole over a million, as Collector of the Port of New York, in VAN BUREN's time; FOWLER, the Postmaster of New York under the same administration, made away with three quarters of a million; BRESLIN, the Democratic State Treasurer of Ohio, stole about half a million; TWEED, a Democratic Senator in the State of New York and an office holder in the Democratic government of the city of New York, by the aid of his corrupt Democratic gang, stole over six millions; and to this it might, if it were necessary, be added a long list of minor Democratic defaulters and corrupt party managers.

"But," some Democrat may answer, "no one of these was a Cabinet officer." True; but what difference does that make? If parties are to be held responsible for the thieves who may chance to turn up in their ranks, a thief is a thief wherever you find him. SWARTWOUT and FOWLER and TWEED and BRESLIN all threw BELKNAP in the shade, although their places were different. The infamy of any one of them is greater than that of the Iowa nonentity who, under a mistaken public sentiment, got into a Cabinet position.

Yet, if a Cabinet parallel is wanted it is easily found. FLOYD, a member of BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, was even more corrupt than BELKNAP. The COVODE investigation disclosed a series of corrupt acts which passed out of public view by the breaking out of the rebellion; and there is no earthly reason to doubt that he pocketed money through the transportation department of the army just as BELKNAP has done through the post traders' department. We remember a case in which a draft from an army contracting firm for $2,000 was traced in this city to the possession of a Democratic member of Congress from Western Pennsylvania, and this was afterwards shown to be but a small part of a large corruption fund derived from army contracts, with the knowledge and connivance of the then Secretary of War.

Mr. CLYMER, consequently, betrayed his personal ignorance when he attempted to characterize BELKNAP's case as unparalleled in history. The history of the world is full of such instances, as is the history of the Democratic party; and it is a marvel that Mr. CLYMER could not recall the fact that a Republican, in the person of honest old JOHN SWARTZ, was elected to Congress from his own county of Berks, under the reaction which followed from FLOYD's infamy.

Corruption, then, being incidental to all parties, Democratic as well as Republican, it becomes pertinent to inquire how these parties behave, respectively, toward the bad men who have been exposed during their period of administration. Did conviction, when found out, excite the horror of the party in power, and did it manifest its disgust at the crime by promptly punishing the criminal? Was SWARTWOUT ever punished? Was FOWLER brought to justice? Was FLOYD impeached and prosecuted under an indictment? Was BRESLIN sent to the penitentiary? Was TWEED made to disgorge or to suffer in prison for his unprecedented crimes? Alas! "No!" is the answer to all these queries. TWEED was elected by the Democrats of New York city, to a place in the State Senate, in the very teeth of the proofs of his enormous guilt, and it was not until the Republicans got into power in the State that any attempt was made to bring him to justice; and now, under a Democratic State government, he is permitted by a Democratic sheriff to escape from custody, and to resist successfully the effort to make him disgorge from his revenue in his pockets. SWARTWOUT, FOWLER and BRESLIN, were all likewise permitted to run away, and FLOYD became a burning and a shining light in that South ern Confederacy which now holds sway in the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington.

Such is the treatment of its thieves by the Democracy. It never brought one of its robbers to justice, and it never attempted to do so. The party did not feel disgraced by their acts, and it went on, appealing to the country for continued confidence in its management, the same as if it had never condoned the crimes of those who defrauded the Government and disgraced their country. It has uniformly and persistently pitied rather than condemned its criminals; and FLOYD and all the rest we have named stood as high in Democratic estimation *after* their villainies were exposed as *before*.

The radical difference, then, between the two parties is that the Democratic party never punishes its thieves, while the Republican party does. During JOHNSON's administration the Government was defrauded of millions upon millions by the whisky ring, and the Administration, then under Democratic control, connived at and never attempted to punish the frauds. Contrast this with the treatment of the same class of criminals under the present Administration, and contrast the course pursued toward BELKNAP in bringing him to instant trial with that pursued by a Democratic administration toward FLOYD, and we have a lucid illustration of the fact that the Democratic party is insensible to the disgrace of official criminality when committed by a Democrat, while the Republican party is sensitive and indignant and brings its offenders to instant punishment. When the Democratic party, as now, thinks it can make political capital by unearthing frauds, it is quick to avail itself of the chance, but when its own men are perpetrators of the frauds it shrinks from laying a hand upon them.

The country will not fail to note that the Republican party never pauses to arraign and punish its own members, when they do wrong, and that the Democratic party acts on precisely the reverse policy. Which, then, should the country trust?

THE report of the committee appointed to inquire into the management of the Reform School, is printed elsewhere in today's paper. It sustains the charges of cruel punishments; condemns the management for neglect of proper sanitary regulations, and for heedless disregard of other duties; reprobates the contract system, and recommends that the charter of the institution be so amended as to authorize the State Board of Charities to name a majority of the Board of Managers, and to confirm the appointment of Superintendent; to forbid the admission of infants under seven years; to make the State appropriations payable only on the certificate of the Board of Charities that the above provisions have been complied with; to discontinue the contract system and abolish the severer methods of punishment, and that greater restrictions be imposed upon the power of committing magistrates as to the age and character of persons sent to the Reform School, with a view to the exclusion of hardened criminals and a consequent modification of harsh restraints. These recommendations will, in the main, meet the public approval. Some of them, indeed, have already been anticipated in the contemplated removal to Morganza, where an entirely different system of management is to be inaugurated.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Leander to the Sea.
(FROM MARTIAL.)

The bold Leander, struggling with the tide,
Swam for sea-life and love—for Hero burning;
The billows beat him back, the poor wretch cries:
"Help me win, going; let me drown, returning."

Let us remember what Shakespeare said:
Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.

Now let Congress at once put an end to the sales of these post traders' places.

People of small incomes who attempt to live on the grand scale are scaly fellows.

"There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death."

Julian Pickles has been bottled up in the Missouri penitentiary for a-salt with intent to kil.

Conkling's Presidency-aspiring name is "the Eagle of Oneida." He takes a lofty flight, by Jove!

Lynn, Mass., is amewsing itself with a cat show, said to be the first one known in this civilized country.

Kangaroo steaks have been introduced to the tables of France, and fashionable gourmands jump at them.

Courage and wisdom possess the Republican party, and they are riding and directing the whirlwind.

If the Sheriff of New York had been a Republican, how long would he have held office after the escape of Tweed?

A man named Bolster has brought suit against a Detroit newspaper, but it is doubtful whether he will win his case.

The business men of Chicago have resolved to interest themselves in politics, and this means the downfall of the bummers.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has a new name for Hendricks' complaint. It is "judicial equipoise" that ails him. It is a defence-ive term.

According to the Chicago *Times*, the herring is the sweet harbinger of spring down on the coast of New England, but the statement is too fishy.

Old Gid. Pillow claims to be the only surviving Major General of the war with Mexico, but Major General William O. Butler, of Kentucky, says he lies.

It is said that in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Northern Iowa there is little if any old wheat now held over, owing to the magnificent crop prospects in those regions.

A lodging house has been opened in Washington for persons out of employment. This will be of advantage to Democratic Congressmen, after the fall elections.

The lady clerks in Washington want to make a bagged piper of Congressman Piper, of California, who is a bachelor, and worth a million. They consider his notes charming.

Since the Cheyenne papers got to telling such fearful yarns about gold hunting in the Black Hills, the Omaha and Sioux City papers have quit lying and settled down to honest journalism.

Russian's sudden annexation of the vast and rich province of Khokand, with its 3,000,000 of people, is another long stride toward ultimate success in contesting British ascendancy in the Asiatic empire.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. M. Miller, an engineer on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road, has run his engine, No. 171, 109,786 miles in the past three years, an average of 36,695 miles per year or 160 miles per day.

Good stories of Gen. Early continue to turn up; here is the latest. It was during the whirl up the valley. The late Gen. Breckenridge was riding along, despondent and silent. Jubal rode up: "Well, Breckenridge, what do you think of the rights of the South in the Territories *now?*"

Representative W. W. Wilshire, of Arkansas, who has charge of the Indian investigation, is lying in a critical condition from inflammation of the lungs and nervous prostration, resulting from over work. It is feared that it will be some time before he will be able to resume his duties again.

General Comly says in a private note: "I was not an applicant for the Austrian mission or any other office, being fully satisfied with that which I hold already. I could not afford to go abroad, if I wanted to, and I would not voluntarily leave the *State Journal* in the coming Presidential contest for the best office in the gift of the Government."

The most recent Centennial paragraph concerns Mrs. Josiah Piper, of South Acton, Mass., who owns a chest of drawers, a knife case, unique shell ornaments and wine china set, which formed a part of the household effects of the celebrated Faneuil family of Boston, and are said to have been brought from France at the time of the Huguenot immigration.

William O. Gorman, the man who received the first order issued by the State of Michigan for work performed, is still living in Michigan at the age of one hundred and five years. He is a constant reader, and takes great interest in the news of the day, and retains all his faculties Until very recently he has been able to do considerable work about the farm on which he lives, and has chopped all the firewood for the family.

A Possible Successor of General Schenck.

Mr. Richard Henry Dana, Jr., has been so well known for many years as an able and accomplished lawyer and statesman that an extended sketch of his life and services would be unnecessary. The son of one of the most distinguished scholars and poets in Massachusetts, and the grandson of a distinguished jurist of that State (Chief Justice Francis Dana) he proved, early in his career, that he inherited to no small degree the ability and integrity of his predecessors. Mr. Dana was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on the 1st of August, 1815, and was educated at Harvard College. He traveled after he finished his college course, and afterward produced his excellent essays on sailor's life, derived from the personal experiences of an educated man. "Two Years Before the Mast" is still regarded as a standard work of its kind. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1840, and his early practice related mainly to admiralty cases. He published "The Seamen's Friend" and "The Seaman's Manual," and came to be acknowledged as an authority upon matters relating to the sea in law. He extended his practice in after years, and some of his most famous arguments were made in defense of fugitive slaves. Mr. Dana was one of the founders of the Free Soil party in Massachusetts. In 1859-60 he went into party service all the world. In 1861 he was made the United States Attorney in Massachusetts, an office which he held for about five years. He gained new fame by the publication, by his arguments in "prize cases," in many of which he was associated with Mr. Evarts. Mr. Dana drew up the "Prize act" which was passed by Congress in 1864. He has edited many law reports of great value, and published, in 1868, an addition to Wheaton's International Law," thus bringing the contents of that important work up to a recent date. He has also been a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and has found time, in the midst of his public duties, to lecture occasionally upon important subjects and to contribute articles to such periodicals as the *North American Review.—New York Evening Post.*

About Army Buttons.

Gen. Comly, of the Columbus *Journal*, is in Washington, studying the situation. After a careful consideration of the House retrenchment proceedings he was moved to the following observations:

Every few days they make a saving of fifty dollars a year on the wages of some widow in one of the departments. This enables them to appropriate five million dollars each year to rebel claimants of 1813, who were stricken off the rolls for disloyalty, while they were out with Mr. Hill, preserving the good old Constitution. If General Banning succeeds in abolishing the use of sleeve buttons on our army and navy uniforms, we shall probably be able to pension all the soldiers of the late rebellion. I for one shall not vote against that, as I can not be effected. The sleeve buttons are of brass and very expensive. There are two of them on each sleeve, which makes four to a man for every uniform. As the population of the country is now about forty millions, and each colored citizen is entitled to forty acres and a mule, this would make the annual consumption of sleeve buttons by the army and navy about six hundred million buttons a year. I cannot say to a cent how much they cost, but they are of no use under the sun. I appeal to any old soldier to say if he ever used one of these buttons to button up anything, in his life. Besides, they are very much in the way when one goes to pull the pile, in a game of draw. They rattle on the table and alarm the guard.

BANK CATECHISM: "Papa, what's a safe?" "A safe, my child, is a charitable institution in which benevolent old people and orphans lay up their money, for the use of sickly burglars in paying hotel bills at Saratoga." "What's a cashier?" "A cashier, my child, is a sign board established by amiable bank directors to point out the way into the safe!" "What's a detective ?" "He's a burglar's brother-in-law, and always boards with his rich relative."

TWENTY-NINTH

ANNUAL REPORT.

Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 4, 1876.

To the Shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

Your Directors submit the following report of the operations of the company for the year 1875:

ALL LINES EAST OF PITTSBURGH AND ERIE.

The total earnings and expenses of your main line from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, including branch and leased lines, and from Philadelphia to New York, including the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Flemington branch, and of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, were as follows:

GROSS EARNINGS.

General freights	$22,807,690 90	
First class passengers	8,652,646 63	
Emigrant passengers	186,973 94	
Express matter	652,118 29	
Mails	291,672 59	
Miscellaneous	787,373 15	
Total earnings, Delaware and Raritan Canal)	1,067,660 58	$34,451,134 68

WORKING EXPENSES.

Conducting transportation	$ 7,408,663 92	
Motive power	5,913,644 81	
Maintenance of cars	1,921,260 81	
Maintenance of road	4,743,255 57	
General expenses	476,600 74	
Canal expenses (Delaware and Raritan Canal)	541,035 76	21,094,461 31
Net earnings, 1875		$13,309,673 37
Ded'ct interest charged on equipment used by leased roads and branches:		
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	$ 182,797 29	
Belvidere Delaware Railroad	28,179 63	
Branch roads	62,638 81	273,615 70
		$13,099,057 67
Deduct rentals paid leased roads:		
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	$ 954,616 27	
Belvidere Delaware Railroad	229,043 69	
Branch roads	489,171 19	1,672,831 15
Leaving as net earnings from the operations of your lines		$ 11,423,196 22
Net earnings, 1874		$14,374,878 06
Deduct deficit paid 1874:		
Philadelphia and Erie R. R. Comp'y	$1,798,786 87	
Belvidere Delaware Railroad Comp'y	442,600 11	
Other branch roads	543,928 87	2,784,715 25
Decrease net earnings in 1875, as compared with 1874		$ 1,413,774 14

MAIN LINE AND BRANCHES.

The revenues and expenses of your main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, with the following branches and lines operated by your company, East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroad, Pennsylvania and Delaware Railway, Mifflin and Center County Railroad, Bedford Railroad, Lewistown Branch, Tyrone and Clearfield Railway, Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, Hollidaysburg branch and Morrison's Cove Railroad, Derry Railroad, Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad, Indiana branch, Western Pennsylvania Railway, Southwest Pennsylvania Railway, Columbia Bridge, Lancaster branch, Hanover and York Railroad, Littlestown Railroad, Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad, and Danville, Hazleton and Wilkesbarre Railroad, during the year 1875, were as follows:

EARNINGS.

From general freights	$15,631,741 42
From passengers, first-class	3,646,675 00
From passengers, emigrant	125,631 96
From express matter	450,399 09
From mails	182,753 29
From miscellaneous	525,452 46
	$20,405,251 97

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation	$4,087,492 85
For motive power	3,592,130 09
For maintenance of cars	1,212,835 53
For maintenance of road	2,693,025 79
For general expenses	288,500 10
	11,794,053 36
Leaving net earnings, 1875	$8,699,198 61
Deduct rentals of branch roads	$189,171 19
Add interest on equipment of branch roads	62,638 81
	551,810 0[illegible]
Net earnings after deducting rentals and interest on equipment	$ 8,147,388 61
The net earnings main line and branches, after deducting rentals and interest, as above stated, were	$8,147,388 61
Those of 1874, after deducting rentals, were	9,366,924 28
Showing a decrease, net earnings, 1875	$1,249,535 67
The gross earnings in 1875 were	$20,405,251 97
And in 1874 were	22,642,471 35
Showing a decrease in gross earnings	$2,149,119 38

The gross expenses, including rentals and interest on equipment in 1875 were | $12,745,863 30
Those of 1874, including rentals, were | 13,245,447 07
Showing a decrease in gross expenses | $499,583 71

Of the above earnings there were received from the following lines:

In 1875 ($51,260 90-100 per mile of road)	248 miles	$12,708,302 49
In 1874 ($50,762 4-100 per mile of road)	249.290 miles	12,650,330 88
Showing decrease from main line		1,935,386 98

And from the branch lines leased and owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, excepting the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and United Railroads of New Jersey:

In 1875, 707 miles in length		$ 2,120,308 07
In 1874, 519 miles in length		2,343,040 47
Showing a decrease from branches		$ 213,732 40

The gross earnings of branch lines operated by your company in 1875, as already stated, were | $ 2,120,308 07
The expenses of operating them, including rentals and interest on equipment, were | 2,097,124 98
Showing a direct net profit of | $ 42,183 09

The sources of revenue in 1875, compared with those of 1874, show as follows:

	Decrease.
From general freights	$1,575,762 27
From passengers, first-class	461,078 42
From passengers, emigrant	25,505 93
From express matter	22,545 73
From mails	4,956 45
From miscellaneous	33,371 56
Total decrease, as above	$2,149,119 38

The expenses in 1875, compared with those of 1874, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
For conducting transportation		$547,635 47
For motive power		25,222 13
For maintenance of cars		45,617 28
For maintenance of road		256,347 27
For general expenses		26,642 74
For rentals and interest on equipment	$7,881 13	
Total net decrease, as above		$899,583 71

The net earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, the branches and lines operated by it, as already stated, were | $8,147,388 61
To which add interest and dividends received from investments, &c | 3,147,236 33
Less interest paid on b'nds of the company, floating debt, &c. | 3,012,453 75 | 134,782 58
From which deduct dividends | $5,509,493 00
Rent of Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad | 134,228 56
State taxes | 495,854 37 | 6,139,573 93
Surplus net profit | $2,142,595 26
Deduct installment paid to the State of Pennsylvania, on account of purchase of the main line public works, which reduces the amount of the original purchase to $5,000,000 | 460,000 00
Leaving surplus net profit on main line, 1875 | $1,682,595 26

The actual cost of operating your main lines in 1875, excluding branches, was 58 87-100 per cent. of receipts, and including branch lines, 57 56-100 per cent. In 1874, the cost of operating your main line, excluding branches, was 54 35-100 per cent., and including branches, 58 49-100 per cent. The increased tonnage carried during the year will show that the actual cost in the case of the work was relatively less in 1875 than in 1874.

THE UNITED RAILROADS OF NEW JERSEY.

The earnings of the United Railroads of New Jersey and branches, and of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, in all 293 miles of road, were in 1875:

From general freights		$3,764,990 94
From passengers, first-class	4,370,929 23	
From passengers, emigrant	69,946 53	
From express	259,346 40	
From mails	69,745 79	
From miscellaneous	108,965 58	$8,643,924 47

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation	$2,539,236 91
For motive power	1,599,377 08
For maintenance of cars	444,412 11
For maintenance of road	1,223,682 94
For general expenses	88,032 64
	5,894,741 68
Leaving net earnings, 1875	$2,749,182 79

The sources of revenue in 1875, compared with those of 1874, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
From freights	$51,392 16	
From passengers		63,222 21
From express		10,903 63
From mails	1,624 65	
From miscellaneous		35,835 86
Total decrease		$ 57,044 89

The expenses in 1875, compared with those of 1874, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
For conducting transportation		$145,054 62
For motive power	$ 9,750 87	
For maintenance of cars	74,256 49	
For maintenance of road		67,685 19
For general expenses		6,559 29
Total decrease		$135,291 74

The actual cost of operating the United Railroads of New Jersey, including branches, deducting transit duty, rent of connecting railway, and interest on the property, and excluding Belvidere division in 1875, was 68 19-100 per cent. of the receipts.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

The earnings of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, sixty-eight miles, and the Flemington branch, twelve miles, were, in 1875:

From general freights	$692,397 81
From passengers	185,962 59
From express	4,091 21
From mails	6,089 35
From miscellaneous	5,379 15
	$893,370 12

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation	$200,998 06
For motive power	157,446 88
For maintenance of cars	44,041 29
For maintenance of road	191,749 90
	636,146 83
Deduct interest on equipment	28,179 60
Leaving net earnings, 1875	229,043 69
Net earnings, 1874	442,600 11
Showing a decrease, 1875	$213,956 42

The sources of revenue in 1875, compared with those of 1874, show as follows:

	Decrease.
From freights	$389,134 62
From passengers	12,710 64
From express	51 49
From mails	184 88
From miscellaneous	10,875 30
Total decrease	$412,277 93

The expenses of operating the same, compared with 1874, show as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Conducting transportation	$ 42,020 17	
Motive power	26,167 90	
Maintenance of cars	14,396 75	
Maintenance of road	54,916 29	
Interest on equipment	$28,179 60	
Total decrease	$169,321 51	

The decrease of gross revenue on the Belvidere Delaware Railroad in 1875, as compared with 1874, was | $322,277 03
There being a decrease in expenses of | 169,321 51
The decrease in net earnings, was | $212,956 42

The actual cost of operating the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, including Flemington branch, in 1875, was 71 27-100 per cent. of its receipts.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

The earnings of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1875, on forty-four miles of canal and twenty-two of feeder, were:

From tolls	$890,616 25
From tonnage	207,622 94
From miscellaneous	9,422 29
	$1,067,660 58

EXPENSES.

For maintenance of canal	$130,617 79
For canal operation	87,468 49
For steam towing	322,952 37
	541,035 76
Leaving net earnings, 1875	$ 526,624 82
Net earnings, 1874	552,102 59
Decrease net earnings, 1875	25,477 77

The actual cost of operating the canal was 50 67-100 per cent. of its receipts.

The gross results of the New Jersey lines, embracing the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad and branches, 38 miles; the connecting railway, eight miles; United Railroads of New Jersey, 253 miles; Camden and Amboy and Delaware Railroad, 66 miles; and Flemington branch, 12 miles; Delaware and Raritan Canal, 66 miles, including feeder, may therefore be summed up as follows:

Gross earnings	$10,604,955 17
Gross expenses	7,071,924 27
Net earnings	$ 3,533,030 90
Deduct interest charged on equipment used by Belvidere Delaware Railroad	28,179 60
	$ 3,504,851 30
Add cash received from investments	197,579 82
Total net revenue	$ 3,702,431 12
Amount paid on account of dividends, interest, rentals, including Belvidere Delaware Railroad, transit duties, expenses of canal, and taxes	2,152,293 74
Balance	$1,550,137 38

Your attention is specially called to the following table, showing the average earnings from freight and passenger traffic, and the cost of moving it per ton and per passenger per mile on each of the divisions worked by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Divisions.	Average number of miles each ton of freight was carried.	Average earnings per ton per mile on freight.	Average cost per ton per mile on freight.	Profit on each ton per mile on freight.	Average number of miles each passenger was carried.	Average earnings per passenger per mile.	Average cost per passenger per mile.	Profit on each passenger per mile.	Length of road.	Number of tons of freight moved one mile.
Philadelphia to Pittsburgh	249	0.75	0.53	0.22	255	2.00	1.41	0.59	354	905,293,288
Philadelphia to Erie	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Philadelphia to New York	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Philadelphia to Baltimore	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Philadelphia to Harrisburg	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Philadelphia to Columbia	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Philadelphia to Reading	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Philadelphia to Trenton	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Philadelphia to Bristol	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Philadelphia to Delaware River	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Philadelphia to Chester	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Philadelphia to Wilmington	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Philadelphia to Newcastle	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Philadelphia to Delaware Division	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Philadelphia to Junction	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0
Philadelphia to Pittsburgh	288	3.00	2.00	1.00	80	3.00	2.00	1.00	288	293,288,288

You will observe that the average earning on the main line and branches, including through tonnage as well as local, was 1.068 cents, or less than one and one-tenth mills per ton per mile. The cost per ton per mile was 616-1000 cent, leaving an average net profit per ton transporting each ton of freight one mile 442-1000 cent, or four and a half mills.

This remarkably low average rate of earning was brought about by two causes. First, the competition that was waged in the early part of last year between the lines on all through traffic which unfortunately mistaken policy of endeavoring to control over certain lines an undue proportion of through traffic, practically destroyed the value to the company of that traffic, and failed in the object sought to be attained; and second, it was deemed necessary to do what could be done to keep alive in its power to aid our manufacturing and mining interests by moderate and temporary reductions in its rates of freight. This policy your board believed to be wise and justifiable, and the result was a large number of important branches of business would undoubtedly have been suspended. The result is the lowest average rate per ton per mile that has perhaps ever been received by any line of like magnitude; to meet this result, and earn a reasonable profit, the most rigid economy consistent with thorough maintenance of the road and equipment has been enforced in every department, and a cost of movement attained per ton per mile, certainly unsurpassed, if not unequaled, by this country, if not in the world.

The following table shows the movement, average gross receipts on local and through traffic do not amount to 50 per cent. of the cost of movement, and upon the main line of public works of the State. It may also be noted that the cost of moving traffic upon the main line of your railway and branches, with their crossings of the Allegheny Mountains, is much below the cost of moving similar traffic upon canals.

The company has moved over its main line more than one-half more tonnage and passengers than in any previous year of its history, for a gross earning of $4,149,128 38 less than in 1874. Its expenses have been reduced $892,883 71, showing a decrease in net earnings of $1,256,244 67, which is attributable to the causes stated, namely, the great depression in the coal and iron interests and the general trade of the country, and to the unnecessary and unw

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, 1876.

The local money market continues to exhibit considerable ease for good borrowers, the accumulation of funds in the banks being nearly as large as heretofore. Country banks are now, as a general thing, heavy depositors with our city banks, as they have not a very active use for their funds at home. There are of course in country towns, as here, borrowers who seek large accommodations; but in many cases they fall short of the standard of responsibility required by the banks, who, therefore, have an unemployed surplus. Country transactions at the city banks have been tolerably active for the past two days, but the movement has not produced any important change in the situation. The statement of the Philadelphia banks for the last week, as issued by the Clearing House, shows an increase of $937,826 in loans and discounts, $13,361 in specie, $463,145 in due to other banks, $37,377 in deposits and $4,599 in circulation; and a decrease of $2,584 in due from other banks, $548,390 in lawful money reserve and $170,577 in national bank notes. The clearings show the large increase of $15,771,448 and the balance an increase of $1,760,669.

—In stock circles there is not very much news of importance. We learn of a dividend declared upon the stock of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of five dollars per share, payable from the profits of the last six months, after the 16th inst. Recent sales of Allegheny Valley Railroad seven-thirties were made at 57; Allegheny Valley Railroad seven-thirties at 18, and Pennsylvania Railroad stock at 56¾.

—Business men in the East whose business extends throughout the various States do not approve the movement for the unconditional repeal of the Bankrupt law, and the leading branches of business are protesting strongly against such action. A powerful remonstrance has been signed by the New York dry goods houses, whose aggregate sales are about $150,000,000 yearly, namely: Wright, Bliss & Fabyan, George Richardson & Co., Denny, Poor & Co., Faulkner, Page & Co., Harding, Coley & Co., W. C. Langley & Co., Lewis Brothers & Co., James Little & Co.. Low, Harriman & Co., Olinot, Hooper & Co., E. R. Mudge, Sawyer & Co., Parker, Wilder & Co, W. Lustrong & Co., Upham, Tucker & Co., Wheelright, Anderson & Co., Whittemore, Peet, Post & Co., and Woodward, Lawrence & Co. Similar petitions are to be circulated among the bankers and other classes of business men in this city. Petitions of the same character have been signed in Boston by most of the leading houses.

—We extract from the San Francisco *Chronicle* of February 27th the following review of the condition of the mining stock market of the Pacific coast:

The principal transactions made in the stock market for many weeks have been brought before the public commonly known as outsiders. The larger share of the purchases and sales have been in small lots. Occasionally round lots have been bought for eastern account, but the bulk of the investments have ranged in sums of from $200 to 5,000, and the shares represented in number from 5 to 50. Everything goes to prove that the large operators have kept pretty well out of the market and that the public are now more interested in stocks than at any time before in the history of our stock boards. The aggregate business done since the financial trouble last fall has been considerably larger, taking the five months together, than at any corresponding period for the same number of months, hardly excepting the bonanza excitement of a year ago. And yet the signs have indicated that the big dealers have interested themselves but little in supporting the market by purchases or by loaning their money upon stocks with less than the utility per cent. margin exacted when the securities are considered as dangerously high figures. The market has been called a brokers' market. And no doubt they have had a hand in it; but the increase in business has been produced mostly by the greater number of persons who have entered into stock speculation. There has been an arithmetical progression nearly in stock transactions and its votaries ever since the large ore bodies were discovered in Crown Point and Belcher. Therefore the stock market may be considered as being in a remarkably healthy condition; much more so than would be the case were large dealers long and bulling and could at any moment create an excitement by causing a panic or a grand rise. Should a new body of ore be uncovered—which is not unlikely to be done any day in the week —there would come a repetition of last year's rise in spite of those known as the big operators. They were not always big dealers, and it is not so many years since they were required to rustle around as lively as many of the financial freshmen and sophiomores in California street.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

March 7, 1876.	10:30	11:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	123½	123½	....	....	....
" 5-20's, 1865	119½	119½	....	....	....
" 5-20's, 1865, new	119½	119½	....	....	....
" 5-20's, 1867, registered	121¾	121¾	....	....	....
" 5-20's, 1867	122¼	122¼	....	....	....
" 5-20's, 1868	122¾	122¾	....	....	....
10-40's, 4½'s	113½	113½	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	119	119	....	....	....
Currency 6's	126	126	....	....	....
New 5 per cents	118¾	118¾	....	....	....
Western Union Tel	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Quick silver	17½	17¾	17¾	17¾	....
Pacific Mail	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Panama	131	131	131	....	....
Adams Express	107	108	....	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	82½	82½	....	....	....
American Express	62¾	62	....	....	....
United States Express	74	74	....	....	....
New York Central	115	116	....	....	115¾
Erie	18¼	....	....	....	18¼
Erie, preferred	31¾	....	....	....	31¾
Michigan Central	62¾	62¾	62	62	61¾
Michigan Southern	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Illinois Central	102¾	....	102	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94¾	....	94¾	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Do. preferred	64¾	....	64¾	64¾	64¾
Rock Island	106¾	106¾	....	....	106¾
St. Paul common	42¾	42¾	43	43	43
Do. preferred	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Wabash common	3¾	3¾	....	....	3¾
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Union Pacific	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	142	142	142½	....	142
Atlantic & Pacific	18¾	18	18	....	18¾
Iron Mountain	28	....	28¾	....	....
C., C. & I. C	....	....	45	....	45
Missouri Pacific	....	....	....	....	....
South Carolinas, July	....	....	34	....	....
South Carolinas, July	....	....	34	....	....
Missouri 6's	....	....	104¼	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	56⅞	57	....
Reading	....	....	50½
United Co.'s of N. J	143¼	144	....
Oil Creek	....	....	14¾
Lehigh Valley	....	....	63
Allegheny Valley	....	....	100
Central Transportation	48½	48½	....
Empire Transportation	52½	....	....
P., C. & St. L. R. R	....	....	85¼
Union Pacific bonds	....	18	....

[By Associated Press.]
Gold Closed at 114¾.
MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Money 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5½ per cent. Customs receipts $478,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $446,000. Clearings $21,000,000. Sterling weak at 483½@483¾.

GOLD.

Gold declined from 114¾ to 114¼ and closed at 114¾. Carrying rates 1 to 4 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds quiet at a fractional decline. Railroad bonds firm. Toledo and Wabash issues advanced from 1 to 5 per cent, firsts selling up to 92, and seconds to 68, St. Louis division to 73 and convertible to 49. The advance was due to the result of the foreclosure proceedings in Indiana. State securities dull. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company has notified the Stock Exchange that it will hereafter make monthly statements of earnings. Judge Davis, in the Supreme Court today, dissolved the injunction granted some time since restraining the Panama Railway Company from establishing a line of steamers between New York and Aspinwall and Panama and San Francisco. Stocks irregular. Lake Shore declined one per cent., and Western Union one. Pacific Mail, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, Erie and New York Central were steady and the Granger shares weak. Transactions 133,000 shares, of which 31,600 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 5,000 St. Paul, 13,000 Lake Shore and 5,000 Northwestern Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	65¾	Toledo & Wabash	32
Pacific Mail	21¾	Do. preferred	95
Adams Express	106	Ft. Wayne	103
Wells-Fargo Ex	82	Terre Haute	5
American Ex	62	Do. preferred	19¾
U. S. Express	73	Chicago & Alton	101¾
New York Central	115¾	Do. preferred	131
Erie	18	Ohio & Mississippi	21
Do. preferred	35	Illinois Central	102
Harlem	142½	Burling'n & Qu'cy	119
Do. preferred	134	Hannibal & St. Joe	18½
Mich. Central	61¾	Do. preferred	31¾
Lake Shore	63¾	Atlantic & P. Tel	18¾
Illinois Central	102¾	Union Pacific stock	67
Cleve. & Pittsb	94¾	Union Pac. land grants	32¾
Northwestern	42¾	Union Pac. bonds	105¾
Do. preferred	64¾	Do. land grants	105
N. J. Central	106½	Mariposa	7¾
Rock Island	106¾	Do. preferred	17¾
St. Paul	43	Panama	132
Do. preferred	78¾	Missouri 6's	12

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121	New 5's	118½
5-20's 1865	119	10-40's, registered	113½
5-20's, 1865, new	119	10-40's, coupons	118½
5-20's, 1867	121	Currency 6's	126½
5-20's, 1868	123		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42¾	Virginia, new	37
Tennessee, new	35	Missouri 6's	104
Virginia, old	35		

LONDON, March 7, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94 1-16; for account 94 5-16. United States bonds —5-20's, 1865, 106; do 1867, 107½; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 105¼. Railway securities—New York Central 104; Erie 15½; preferred 30.

PARIS, March 7.—Rentes 67 francs 32½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 7.—United States bonds—New 5's 103½.

NEW ORLEANS, March 7.—Gold 114¾. Sight ½ premium. Sterling—Bank 555@557.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 7, 1876.

The general aspect of trade was quite lively to-day, there being a liberal demand for nearly all classes of merchandise. The range of values was steadily maintained, and we have no alterations of importance to note.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last, are as follows:

Flour bbls	2,772	Apples, bbls	420
Wheat, bus	3,640	Butter, pkgs	114
Corn, bus	1,280	Bacon, lbs	173
Barley, bus	400	Bacon, pcs	1,223
Oats, bus	3,196	Hay, bales	195
Potatoes, bus	195		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Produce and Breadstuffs.

APPLES—There was a steady and firm market. The range of prices remained without material alteration, but the feeling is rather easier, and values are perhaps quotable 2@2½c lower. We quote choice at $1 00@1 25 ₱ bbl; mixed lots ranging from $2 50@3 50 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Receipts have increased somewhat, and the supply being large and the influence of the warm weather being toward easier values, the market was quoted a trifle off from the extreme prices of the late advance. We quote the best qualities of gilt-edged family at 32@33c ₱ lb; prime to choice 27@28c; common to fair rules at 15@25c.

CHEESE—The market is firm with no receipts to speak of and only a moderate stock. Values are wholly unchanged as formerly reported. We quote as follows: New York (western 14¾ @15c; prime Ohio factory 14@14½c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote common to choice apples at 9@11c; sliced, 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 12@13c; peeled 19@21c. Blackberries 14c. Huckleberries 15@20c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 23@28c; unpitted 8@ 9c per lb.

FLOUR—The increased stock which was rather in excess of regular requirements, weakened the market to-day and prices fell off about 1c, closing weak at the decline. We quote at 10¼@17c per dozen, the latter figure being rather hard to obtain.

FLOUR—The market continued active and firm on all choice and well known brands, while medium and low grades ruled dull. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade of our local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 25; red wheat flour $6 75@7 00; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. The following prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady, as follows: Choice brands of winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 50@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; family $8; Lenox $7 25@ 8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; Gilt Edge, Graham wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 50; buckwheat flour $5 00@5 50; self-raising flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 80c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $6 50@6 75 ₱ bbl; Rye flour $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour 2@2½c ₱ lb for wholesale and jobbing business.

GRAIN—The feeling in grain continues active with quotations materially unchanged. Wheat is quiet at former prices. Closing prices are as follows: Michigan white $1 40@1 45; Pennsylvania and Ohio red $1 36@1 40; Pennsylvania and Northwestern red $1 35@1 40; low grades are dull and neglected at $1 10@1 22; rejected do. @$1 10. No 1 quality ya quiet and firm; prime to choice spring at $1 00@1 10; common to prime 80@90c. Rye quiet and lower at 78@80c ₱ bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

POTATOES—The market is still dull and depressed at the extreme low quotations heretofore reported. We quote from first hands at 25@35c ₱ bushel; store sales were made at the usual advance. Carlots for the week were 7,141 bushels.

POULTRY—We quote dressed chickens at 14 @15c ₱ lb; turkeys 16@17c; geese nominally 8@10c; live chickens by the coop 50@60c per pair.

SEEDS—We quote clover seed at $8 90@10 00; timothy $2 65@2 75 ₱ bushel; onion sets $3 00@ 3 50 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—Market well supplied. We quote country cider 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make, No. 2, at 15c ₱ gallon with pay for barrels.

Provisions.

Trade was again active in provision circles. Values were firm, and quotations on bacon were again advanced ¼c.

BACON—There was a strong feeling at quotations which are as follows: Sugar cured shoulders 10¼c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13½@ 13¾c; clear sides 14c.

CURED AND CANNED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c ₱ lb for extra sugar cured. Breakf st hams are in good supply and we quote sugar cured at 15c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ doz, are quoted at $5 50.

LARD—The market is steady with a fair demand. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 10c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 10½c ₱ lb; in buckets 10¾@ 11c ₱ lb; refined lard in tierces 9¼@9¾c ₱ lb; in half-barrels 10¾@10c ₱ lb; in buckets 10¾@ 11c ₱ lb; in 5-lb cans 11½c ₱ lb; in 3-lb pails 12½c ₱ lb; in 5-lb pails 12½c ₱ lb.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ lb.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady at unchanged quotations, the ruling prices being $22@23 50 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

DRESSED HOGS—The offerings continue very light; and prices are firm at 8@8½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9½@10c ₱ lb; country do 8½@8½c ₱ lb.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@12c ₱ lb; shoulders @10c; sides 12@13c; lard 11@12½c.

Petroleum.

March 7.—The market was very dull and sluggish to-day, and a decline took place in shipment. Certificates of the leading lines about held their own, while refined was weak and a shade lower.

CRUDE.—The market opened with a very dull feeling at $1 01¾ for United and Conduit Union, pipeage paid, @1 02¼. During the morning the stagnant condition continued, and there was no change in prices, but the offerings to sell were only moderate. In the afternoon there was a change and the tone became firmer, with a general feeling that the market had touched bottom. Very little oil was offered, and 1c advance was bid, without bringing out any sellers. Buyers, however, were not further advanced during the day. The market closed quiet and steady. We quote shipment at 1 01¾@1 02¼ with a shade of business transacted.

REFINED—The weak condition of the crude market and the unfavorable state of the Eastern market, again exercised its unfavorable influence to-day, and prices were a shade off. We quote standard white on the cars at 10½@10¾c in five hundred and thousand barrel lots, delivered at the works. New York delivery rules rather easy at 10¾c. Philadelphia delivered is quoted at 10¾@10¾c for prompt and first half of the month. Baltimore rules at 10½@10¾c for prompt.

OIL BARRELS—Remained without change and nominal at $1 15@1 20 for city made; $1 05 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, March 7.—*Oil Courier* says: The usual business of the oil market was entirely broken and a decline of from 7½@10c was the result. Large holders offered freely during the day and the lack of promptness in taking them had a depressing effect. United opened at 92¾@93c, and declined to 91 3/8, closing at 91 ⅜. Union closed at 91 9/16; Continental at 92½@92¾; and Central at 91 3/8. Oil river division, at 81 ¾, and Shipment and Upper road @2 10. The total sales were 35,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, March 7, closing 6.—There is a very dull market but no urgency to sell with pacified prices. Sales are: 600 barrels Western to Philadelphia delivery at 13½c. Crude in bulk is quoted at 8½c, and 1150 in the city order; refined 14c; cases 10½@22c; naptha 10c. At Baltimore refined rules at 13½c; at Philadelphia 13¾c.

OIL CITY, March 7.—The *Derrick* says: The market opened torpid and inactive, with bid of 92¾ for United, at which only a few sales were made, when the feeling became weak, and, before noon, sales were made at 92 ⅜. During the afternoon there was a further decline, under quite large offerings, and the final sales of the day were at 91 9/16, for certificates dated to-morrow. At the close 91 9/16 was bid, and 91 9/16 asked. Shipment 92 10@2 15⅜. The total sales were 90,000 barrels.

PARKERS, March 7.—Market nominal; United 91 9/16@91 ⅝; Conduit $1 87⅜@1 88; outside lines $1 80@1 81¼; shipment $2 05@ 2 07½.

TITUSVILLE, March 7.—Market opens weak; quoted at $2 10@2 13⅝.

OIL CITY, March 7.—Market opens quiet but steady at 91 9/16 bid for United with moderate immediate shipment $2 10 with no transactions.

ROUSSEVILLE, March 7.—Market quiet and dull; held at $2 13⅝.

TITUSVILLE, March 7.—Market quiet and weaker at about $2 15.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7. — Market quiet; Standard white 13¾@13¾c; crude 8c; cases 17½c.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 7.—Petroleum quiet; crude 8¼c; refined 14c bid; 14¼ asked; cases 18¼@21c.

ANTWERP, March 7.—Refined petroleum 29½ francs.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.
March 6, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J Bushnell	Standard Oil Co	3,915
J Bushnell	Model Oil Co	591
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	717
Total		4,323

REFINED OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.
March 6, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston Bros.	Frank McDonald	51
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co	884
Total		935

March 6, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Cases.
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co	799

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards—East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, March 7, 1876.

The Market.

Owing to the drenching rain and other causes too numerous to mention, the market to-day was rather dull and draggy, so far as cattle were concerned; but hogs and sheep were in demand at top prices. A number of Eastern buyers were in attendance and more would put in an appearance to-morrow morning, when prices will be established and the market for a few days show the usual degree of activity. The run of stock all round is light.

CATTLE.

Run light, only 20 cars for this market. Prices do not differ materially from those of last week, and may be given as ranging from $3 25 to $6 75, as to quality and condition.

HOGS.

Receipts light, market firm and prices, though not fairly established, were about as follows:

Choice Philadelphias	$6 20@6 75
Choice Yorkers	6 50@6 90
Roughs	5 75@6 00

SHEEP.

Market fair under light receipts. Offerings well sold up. Prices about the same as last week. We quote as follows:

Choice, 115 to 120 lbs	$7 00@7 20
Choice, 100 to 115 lbs	6 50@6 75
Choice, 90 to 100 lbs	5 50@6 00
Common	4 00@4 50

WEEKLY REPORT.

The usual report of weekly sales will appear in Thursday morning's COMMERCIAL, which will give the number of cattle, hogs and sheep sold by the principal commission men in the Central Stock Yards, together with the purchases made by the resident buyers for the Eastern markets; their weight and the prices paid, from which the intelligent and close observer of the cattle trade will be enabled at a glance to catch the rulings of the market since Wednesday last.

[By Associated Press.]

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 7.—Cattle—Receipts 1,834 head; total for the week 5,834 head. Market only moderately active; prices 12½@25c higher; medium the strongest; Illinois steers $4 80@ 5 35; Ohio $4 50@5 25; Michigan steers $4 30@ 5 00; extra $5 00@5 25; oxen $4 60@4 70; stockers $3 25 @4 12½.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 4,000 head; total for the week 10,800 head. Market dull, slow and weaker; sales 3,000 head; Michigan sheep and wethers $5 00@5 25; Indiana, $5 lbs, $5 40.

Hogs—Receipts 1,600 head; total for the week 8,800 head. Market moderately active for good; too many light trashy pigs in the market; Yorkers $6 00@6 25; fair to good $7 50@ 7 75; common to best heavy $8 50@8 75.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Cattle—Receipts 5,000 head. Market quiet but steady; buyers holding off; common to good fat shipping steers $4 10@4 80; extra $5 75@6 00. Shipments 2,000 head.

Hogs—Receipts 9,000 head. Market active and firm; bacon $7 50@8 10; packing $8 10@8 25 for shipping $8 25@8 50; Philadelphia $9 00@9 75. Shipments 3,800 head.

Sheep—Receipts 1,400 head. Market dull and 12½@25c lower; common $4 25@4 50; good $4 75 @5 00; best $5 62½@5 75.

Watertown.

WATERTOWN, MASS., March 7.—Cattle—Receipts 219 head. Market weak; sales of choice at $5 00@5 25; extra $4 00@4 65; first quality $3 75@3 75; second do $3 00@3 50; third do $2 00 @3 50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 3,291 head. Market weak; an occasional lot of lambs brought $8 00@8 25; sales of sheep in lots at $2 00@2 25 each extra, $5 50@6 50.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Hogs dull; packing $5 00@5 50; Philadelphias $6 00@6 75.

Cattle—Firm; good to choice native shipping steers $5 00@5 50; home $3 75@4 50; fair choice native cows $3 87½@4 50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Hogs—Quality very poor; common light $7 45@7 75; good $7 90@8 25.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 7, 1876.

FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 09¾; No. 2, 96¾c spot; 99c seller April; $1 03 May; No. 3, 81¼@88c; rejected 71¼@72c. Corn steady but firm; No. 2, 42½@44c spot; 43¾c bid seller March; 44¼c seller April; 47½c seller May. Oats dull; No. 2, 32½c spot; 34½c seller May. Barley steady at 63¾c. Rye quiet but firm; 59c spot or option.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $22 05@22 10 spot; $22 15@22 17½ seller March; $23 45@23 50 seller May. Lard dull; 13¾c spot; 13.22½@13.45c seller May. Boil meats—Demand good at full prices—8½@ 12@12¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 05.

LATER—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was ¼c lower. Corn ½c lower. Oats unchanged. Pork higher; $22 25 April; $23 [illegible] 20 55 May, closing at the outside price. Lard firmer; 13.27½c April; 13¾c May.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Flour rather more dolg; receipts 14,000 barrels; No. 2 $3 00@3 75; superfine Western and State $4 00@4 50; common to good $4 55@5 25; good to choice $5 30@ 6 75; extra Ohio $4 90@7 25; St. Louis $5 25@9 00. Rye flour and cornmeal quiet. Wheat—Receipts 60,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 34@1 36; No. 2 Milwaukee, fresh, $1 24; No. 2 Chicago $1 23@ 1 26; No. 3 nominally $1 09@1 11. Rye quiet. Western 80@82c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn a shade easier; receipts 19,000 bushels; mixed 50c; no grade 51½c; new, grading do. Oats a shade easier; receipts 25,000 bushels; Western mixed 42@48c; white 46@52c. Hay and hops firm. Groceries quiet. Turpentine quiet at 37½c. Eggs heavy; Western 17@18½c. Pork closed steady at $22 50@22 75. Beef unchanged. Cutmeats quiet. Middles firmer; Western long clear 12½c; city do 13c. Lard opened heavy but closed steady; prime steam 13⅝@ 13.55c. Butter firm; Western 15@22c; State 22 @25c. Cheese firm at 6@12½c. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 09¾.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—Cotton quiet at 12c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 00@1 25. Corn steady at 46@48c. Oats dull at 28c. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye quiet but firm at 74@75c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet but steady; steam 12¾@13c; kettle 13¾@14c. Bulk meats firm at 8½@12c. Bacon quiet at 9¾@12c; clear 13¼c. Bacon quiet at 12¾@13½c. Whisky firm at $1 04.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red $1 39 @1 40; other grades unchanged. Corn firmer and fairly active; Western mixed 61c. Oats dull but steady. No. 2, 40@41c white 43@45c. Rye nominal. Provisions dull and unchanged. Butter firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 09¾.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Cotton dull at 12¼c. Flour quiet; fall extras ranging $4 50@5 00. Wheat firmer at $1 52. Corn steady at 34½@ 35c. Oats dull at 29¾@34c. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye inactive at 64c. Pork lower at $22 25. Lard dull at 13¾@13¾c. Bulkmeats lower at 8¾@12@12½c. Bacon quiet at 9¾@12 13¼c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 1 white Michigan $1 26; amber Michigan $1 23½; seller April $1 25¾; seller May $1 28; No. 2 amber Michigan $1 09½. Corn firm; high mixed, spot and seller March, 46c; seller April 48½c; seller May 50c; low mixed 46c; low grade 45c. Oats dull; No. 2 and Michigan 34½c.

Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, March 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 08½; do hard $1 14; No. 2 $1 06; No. 3 66c. Corn quiet but steady; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 43½c. Oats dull; No. 2 fresh 31c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring, fresh, 74@78½c; No. 2 48c. Rye higher; No. 1 67½c.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 7.—Flour steady; superfine $4 00@4 50; common extra $5 00@5 25; winter Western Ohio, Indiana and Illinois $5 50@6 25; Illinois $6 00@6 25; St. Louis $6 50@9 00; fancy Minnesota $7 50@9 50. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 60@62c. Oats dull; mixed 44@46c; rejected 42@43c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Receipts of wheat for three days 33,000 quarters, including 26,000 American. California white wheat average 9s 4d. Corn—Receipts for three days 22,000 qrs. Corn—New 26s 6d; old 29s. Oats 33s 6d.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 7.—Cotton quiet at 12@12½c. Flour nominally unchanged. Cornmeal at 85@ 90c. Oats dull at 48@50c. Lard dull at 14@14½c. Bulkmeats firm at 9@9½@12@12½c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, March 7.—Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 39; No. 1 white Michigan extra $1 50. Corn dull; new, No. 1 Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada held at $1 00; No. 2 bay $1 08.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 7.—Cotton firm at 12½c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky—Demand fair and market firm at $1 01.

DRY GOODS.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Business was irregular with commission houses, and the jobbing trade was more active. Additional discounts are offered by agents on woolens and worsted shootings. Bleached shirtings in fair demand. Prints more active. Allen's fancy prints reopened to 8½c. Spragues fancy prints reduced to 6c. Dress goods in steady demand. Woolens ruled quiet. Foreign goods dull.

WOOL.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—Wool dull, prices easier and in favor of buyers; supply light. Ohio, Pennsylvania, X and above, 40@41c; extra 42@43c; medium 40@42c; coarse 38@39c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western, fine, 41@43c; medium 40 @40c, coarse 45@46c; combing, washed, 58@62c; do unwashed 43@46c; Canada combing, fine, unwashed, 29@30c; coarse and medium, unwashed, 26@27½c; tubwashed 50@55c; extra and merinos, 39@40c; No. 1 lamb, super, pulled, 37@40c. Texas, fine and medium, 22@24c; do coarse 20@21c.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Cotton firmer at 12¼@ 12 19-16c. Sales 1,200 bales. Net receipts 15,149 12 31-32c; April 13 1-32@13 1-16c; May 13 21-32@ 13 11-16c; June 13 29-32@13 31-32c; July 13¾c; August 14 1-32@ 14 1-16c.

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—Cotton steady at 6½ @6 9-16d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 7,500 American.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

China	March 8	Liverpool
State of Pennsylvania	March 9	Glasgow
Geiliert	March 9	Hamburg
Germania	March 11	Liverpool
City of Brooklyn	March 11	Liverpool
Egypt	March 11	Liverpool
Bolivar	March 11	Glasgow
Weser	March 11	Bremen
Hindrid	March 11	Hull
Helvetia	March 14	Liverpool
Arizona	March 14	Bremen
Dakota	March 14	Liverpool
Parthia	March 15	Liverpool
W. A. Scholten	March 15	Rotterdam
Klopstock	March 16	Hamburg
Kenilworth	March 16	Antwerp
City of Montreal	March 16	Liverpool
Celtic	March 18	Liverpool
Pereire	March 18	Havre
Elysia	March 18	Glasgow
Italy	March 18	Liverpool
Wisconsin	March 22	Liverpool
Abyssinia	March 22	Liverpool
State of Virginia	March 23	Glasgow
Atlantic	March 25	Liverpool
City of Paris	March 25	Liverpool
Navarino	March 25	Hull
Mosel	March 25	Bremen
Cornwall	March 25	Bristol
Herder	March 28	Hamburg
Montana	March 28	Liverpool
Weland	March 30	Hamburg

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Indiana	March 16	Liverpool
Illinois	March 23	Liverpool
Nederland	March 28	Antwerp
City of Bristol	March 30	Liverpool

FROM BOSTON.

Marathon	March 11	Liverpool
Batavia	March 18	Liverpool
Alias	March 25	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 7, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 7 A. M.:

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W'R	CHANGE —OR†		DIRECTION OF WIND.	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	19	6	—0	7	W.	Clear.
Cincinnati	18	7	—0	7	W.	Cloudy.
Davenport	4	3	+0	11	W.	Cloudy.
Dubuque	4	6	+1	1	N. W.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	7	0	+1	6	N. W.	Clear.
Leavenw'th	4	6	+0	6	S.	Clear.
Louisville	4	6	+0	6	W.	Cloudy.
Memphis	19	8	—1	8	W.	Clear.
Nashville	5	6	—0	8	W.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	6	6	+0	3	S.	Cloudy.
Shreveport	16	6	+0	4	N. E.	Fair.
St. Louis	9	9	+0	1	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	42	3	+0	1	N. W.	Fair.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., March 7, 1876.

River 2 feet 10 inches and stationary. Weather rainy.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., March 7, 1876.

River 3 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather rainy. thermometer 55.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., March 7, 1876.

River stationary; 5 feet 10 inches. Weather rainy; thermometer 55 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 7, 1876.

Raining. River 9 fe

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., March 7, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.925	56	62	S. E.	Gentle	Fair.
2 P. M.	29.701	69	84	S. S.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.735	52	86	S.	Fresh.	Lt.rain

Mean barometer....29.774 Highest thermom....71
Mean thermon.... 57.2 Lowest thermem....56
Rainfall..... .02

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FWSU

The Humane Society.

A regular monthly meeting of the Humane Society will be held this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at the office, No. 218 Penn avenue. A full attendance is requested and citizens generally who may be interested in the cause are earnestly invited to be present.

Suspicious Persons.

Shortly after ten o'clock last night Lieutenant Michael Harrison arrested Barney Gallagher, Andrew McGraw, Joseph Rice and Con. Sexton, and had them locked up as suspicious persons. James Wade was arrested by Officer Carey, on Sixth street, and locked up on a similar charge.

Tradesman's Industrial Institute.

The Committee of Five having under consideration the settlement of the difficulties in management of the Tradesmens Industrial Institute will hold a final meeting to-day. After numerous meetings they have finally agreed upon a plan and it will be put in shape at today's meeting and, likely, given to the public.

Departed.

Samuel Thompson, whose crooked whisky case has occupied the attention of the United States District Court for nearly two weeks, failed to put in an appearance yesterday, and it was conjectured that he had run away. On the motion of United States Attorney Reed, Thompson's recognizance was forfeited and a bench warrant issued for his arrest. Isaac Thompson, a brother of the defendant, exhibited to the Court a number of telegrams to the effect that Samuel was called home by the serious illness of his mother.

Strike of the Boilers.

A general strike or lock-out in the department of boiling iron is very probable. Yesterday morning before proceeding to work the boilers visited their respective offices and made inquiry as to the price to be paid them. In some instances they were informed that $4.75 would be paid during the remainder of this week, while in other cases the proprietors informed their men that they were unable to say what amount they would pay. On the latter information the men declined to go to work and returned to their homes. This was the case at the mill of Graff, Bennett & Co. and at Swett's.

The Aldermen's Association.

The Aldermen's Association met last evening with Esquire O'Donnell in the chair.

A number of additional petitioners in favor of the act extending jurisdiction to $300 were presented, and it was stated that the signatures to these petitions now numbered over 10,000.

Alderman Butler called attention to the fact that notaries public were being appointed without number, and that no fees were turned in with the business of Aldermen. It is reported that some notaries have probates signed in blank, with business men, for their use as may be needed. This practice should be stopped or great evil may result.

The Late Election for School Directors.

It will be remembered that at the counting of the vote polled at the February election for ward and school officers, Judge Sterrett directed that no certificates be issued for school directors until further orders of the court. This was occasioned by the fact that by a special act of 1872 the several election districts of each school district were entitled to equal representation in the School Board, and inasmuch as no information before the court showing what districts were entitled to representation. To obviate the difficulty and obtain a settlement, Prothonotary Kennedy has had prepared a blank form which is to be filled up by the several school boards with the information necessary to determine the question. It is said form the name of the school district, ward and the number of election districts thereof contained are given. It also sets forth the number of directors to be elected in February, 1876, vacancies being caused by expiration of term, the names of each member of the Board and the district wherein each resides, as also the residence of the candidates voted for at said election.

School directors are requested to call on Prothonotary Kennedy and provide themselves with the blank, so that this important matter may be settled.

Bishop Domenec and his New Diocese.

There is undisguised dissatisfaction among many Catholics, growing out of the erection of the new diocese of Allegheny. A writer in the *Post*, of yesterday, severely criticises the course of Bishop Domenec in this matter, and says:

"No person here believed that the authorities in Rome would take such action without investigation. It was known that Rome was slow to act in such matters without a fair hearing from *both* sides. We have been disappointed, alas! to our great loss and infinite surprise. But we have not unbounded faith in the Propaganda. It may have been deceived, but we feel assured, on a fair representation of facts, that this great wrong to this city will not be consummated. Should it, however, be inexorable, owing the false statements made and believed, we will bow in entire filial submission to their action and judgment."

It is stated that Bishop Domenec has prepared a lengthy letter on the subject, which will be published in the *Catholic* of Saturday next, and which he has ordered to be read in all the churches on Sunday next. Following is a significant paragraph of the letter:

"The thought will come to the minds of some, that is, why did we not remain in the diocese of Pittsburgh, and for what reason were we transferred to the new diocese of Allegheny? To this we will say that we asked from the Holy See to be transferred to the new diocese, and gave our reasons for it, and, since the Holy See granted our petitions, every Catholic ought to think that our reasons were good and just.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Simon V. Harris, bankrupt, Erie county. Order made for a hearing on the 17th inst., to inquire whether the resolution of composition has been passed in the manner required.

Fred. Zilnaver, bankrupt, Venango county. Order made for the examination of bankrupt on the 31st inst.

John S. Bayard, bankrupt, Greene county. Register's report confirmed absolutely.

Thomas N. Miller, bankrupt, this city. On petition for injunction, order made for a hearing upon the same, in the meantime restraining the Tradesmen's National Bank.

B. F. Biber, bankrupt, this city. Order made for the private sale of certain personal property.

David A. McDonald, bankrupt, this city. On petition for an injunction, &c., order made for a hearing upon the same, and in the meantime restraining John P. Smith and J. P. Smith & Co.

George Noble, bankrupt, this city. On petition, order made for a meeting of creditors on the 20th inst.

Joseph Hack, bankrupt, Allegheny City. On petition of assignee, rule granted on Isaac Hipsley to show cause why he should not comply with the terms of sale made him by assignee. Returnable on the 20th inst.

S. G. Barnes, bankrupt, Allegheny City. Assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate confirmed nisi.

James Rutherford, of Allegheny, filed a petition in bankruptcy.

George Noble & Co., upholsterers, of this city, filed a similar petition. Their list of unsecured creditors in this city is large.

William Bridgin, of Venango county, filed a similar petition.

THE CROOKED WHISKY CASE.

The case of the United States vs. Samuel Thompson is still on trial before Marshal Marnahan, for the defense, concluded his argument yesterday afternoon, when District Attorney Reed began to address the jury. He will finish his speech this morning, when the charge of the Court will be given and the jury will take the case.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Samuel Chamberlain vs. Thomas Snee, Judgment ordered against the defendant, and in favor of plaintiff for the sum described in the writ.

In the case of A. P. Bryan vs. Windsor's administrators, the Court directs a new trial unless the plaintiff accept a reduction of ten dollars.

John Weigle and wife vs. Wm. L. Morford *et al.*; action of ejectment. Plaintiff took a non suit.

John B. Sheriff, for use of John Benson and wife, vs. Robert M. Elliott; action to recover damages on a contract for the grading of a road and the construction of steps conditioned for the purchase of a building, which purchase was made. On trial.

A final decree of divorce was granted in the case of Evans vs. Evans.

The two cases of Hall vs. Meik, were referred to Messrs. James H. Reed, Wesley J. Green and J. W. Over, without exception or appeal, the Commissioners to meet on ten days' notice.

Eccles Robinson vs. the Federal Insurance Company, of Allegheny City; action to recover usurious interest alleged to have been paid. On trial.

In the matter of the assignment of Michael Nicholas for the benefit of his creditors, E. Harrison and George Snyder were appointed appraisers.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Ewing and White.

John Rippe: vs. Isaac Cronin; taken up yesterday. Jury out.

George Carlysle and wife vs. Robert Scott; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $211 95.

Peter Schegel and Henry Ziegler vs. R. King John T. Rivers; action of repievin. Verdict for plaintiff for $25.

An order was made, directing that a new trial list be prepared to be taken up on the first Monday of April, of such cases as are similar as list No. 4 is finished, to be made up as follows: First, feigned issues; second, for trial at this date, the remainder to make up a list of 250 cases to be taken from the head of issue documents.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Graham, trustee, vs. Schleeper; Kroesher vs. Hamilton Fire Insurance Company; Davis vs. McClure executors; Paxton Bros. vs. Dixon & Co.; Wanderlich vs. Waring & Co.; Cramer vs. Hay; City of Allegheny vs. Lindsay & McCutcheon; Hayworth vs. Drexler; Tesh vs. Tesh *et al.*; Sutmeyer Bros. vs. Frazier; Marks *et al.* vs. Burd; McKenny & Son vs. McKee; Mausman vs. Wilhelm *et ux.*

Quarter Sessions—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The trial of the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Young, James Johnston, Chas. Kellen and John Miller, indicted for assault and Henry Meyers, for assault with intent to rob, occupied nearly the entire day. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs. George Wilson, C. Goldstorm, E. M. Libbett (2), B. Sweeny, John Hurley (2), Harvey Sampson, Westly Dambrill, Henry Russell, Louisa Dambman, George Giesstauser, Mary Ann Spencer and Margaret Doren, Adolphus Burkhart, William Fairfax, William Quinn, T. Van Swarlingen, Josephine Kenholds, *alias* Mansfied, William McClelland, Daniel Wagner, Jacob Gass and Geo. Walters, David B. Hunt.

THE Woman's Baptist Missionary Union will hold its quarterly meeting in the Union street church, Allegheny, March 9th. Meeting in the afternoon at two o'clock for the transaction of business. Public meeting in the evening.

THE REFORM SCHOOL

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

Charges of Cruel Punishments Sustained.

Violations of Sanitary Laws Severely Reprehended.

Change of Management Demanded.

Financial Operations Not Definitely Passed Upon.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE RECOMMEND

Mr. Plummer, Chairman of the committee to investigate the management of the Reform School, yesterday submitted to the House of Representatives, the following:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO INVESTIGATE THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA REFORM SCHOOL.

On the 24th day of January the House of Representative adopted the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Grave and serious charges have been made by the public press against the management of the Reform School of Western Pennsylvania, charges which, if true, reflect disgrace upon the civilization of the age; and,

WHEREAS, This is one of the institutions which ask for annual appropriations from the state, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed by the Speaker of this House, with instructions to proceed to Pittsburgh and examine into the affairs and condition of the above named institution, with power to send for persons and papers.

In pursuance of this action the undersigned were appointed a committee to make the investigation deemed necessary. The charges made in the public press of the city of Pittsburgh, and the investigation in progress at the time of the action of the House, on the part of the Board of Public Charities, facilitated the work of your committee by displaying in some measure the points most obnoxious to public criticism in the management of the school. The latter body, who had initiated an investigation into the discipline of the school, immediately upon the arrival of your committee turned over the testimony taken by them and in every way assisted in the progress of the inquiry. A large number of witnesses were summoned; no restriction being placed upon incriminating or exculpatory testimony, until on either hand it was adjudged to be merely cumulative.

THE INFLICTION OF CRUEL PUNISHMENTS.

There was a large mass of testimony introduced to sustain the allegations of cruel punishment of the inmates of the institution of both sexes. Severe whippings which hardly escape the imputation of brutality, were inflicted upon girls and boys of tender age, as well as upon the older and more vicious and intractable. Boys were stripped of their clothing, tied up and lashed until the flesh was drawn in long, frequent swathes. There were some cases of aggravated assault in which permanent injuries were inflicted. One boy testified, whose shoulder had been dislocated, while undergoing punishment, and who had been allowed to remain in that condition until remedy was impossible. Girls were partially stripped of their clothing, tied to chairs and punished with whips with great severity. There were also instances where girls had their hair cut close to their heads, as a means of punishment and disgrace. Punishments of this nature are supplemented by the use of handcuffs, straight jackets and solitary confinement for days, on a diet of bread and water. Superadded to such official correction, the persons to whom the labor of the boys was farmed out under the contract system often inflicted punishments by the whip and hand, without any other restraint than the promptions of propriety, although such conduct on their part was in actual conflict with the formal rules of the school.

These cruelties were attested to by proofs so conclusive as to be unshaken by any rebutting testimony. No evidence was before the committee to show that any good result was brought about by severe punishments. The contumacy of the sufferers was temporarily overcome, in most cases, but there was no penitence and no reform. If reform is the object to be obtained, your committee are satisfied that the evidence submitted to them, that physical torture and thumb screw methods are not promotive of the ends desired. It is a matter of serious question whether a system of punishments without positive rewards has any beneficial effect even upon the most hardened and incorrigible of the youth of the country. It is hardly within the limit of question that brutality as a means of reform is out of place in any civilized State.

SANITARY REGULATIONS.

The general laws of sanitary science are so simple and so well understood that their violation in a public institution which undertakes to deal with children for their moral and physical improvement cannot be defended by ascribing the violation to ignorance. Good food, good lodging, pure air, pure water and reasonable protection from the inclemency or the climate are all necessary to bodily health. These things are within the compass of ordinary care and intelligence and a reasonable expenditure of time and money. The testimony of the witnesses examined specially as to the sanitary condition of the Reform School proves conclusively that the management has shown no attention to the health and comfort of the inmates that deserves the severest reprehension. The testimony of the resident physician is positive and unimpeached in regard to the following particulars: Bedding, in his judgment, repeatedly resulted from inattention to a proper variety of food and proper care in preparing it from defective ventilation, impure water, filthy quarters, etc., loss of appetite, loss of vigor, remediable evils. Opthalmia, scurvy typhoid and relasping fevers were directly referable to unfavorable dietetic conditions and a prolonging cause arising from filthy bedding, carpets and rooms, the bad condition of which was not removed after repeated remonstrances. The water used was contaminated by sewage; the walls were neglected, damp and saturated with effluvia; the air was close and vitiated or imperfectly heated; the children could not keep warm in their dormitories; was perpetual discomfort and too much work and too little play. "There are nineteen rooms," testifies the physician in charge on the first, filled with old rags and rubbish, which might contain enough fever germs to infect a whole nation." Epidemic, sickness and death, following upon the remonstrance of the physician, did not seem to have any power to remedy this frightful condition of things. He testifies that his remonstrances were as frequent as they were fruitless. The committee a e satisfied that the sanitary condition of the Reform School has been and is to-day a public reprehension and for legislative remedy.

INEFFICIENT AND CARELESS MANAGEMENT.

In so far as the committee could ascertain no unison prevailed with the employees of the Reform School would necessarily have remained uncorrected by an efficient body of managers. The unhealthy location of the school would have been avoided by the removal to Morganza. The disarrangement in teachers and children, arising from neglected supervision; the harsh discipline resulting from the surrender of authority to persons whose sensibilities were deadened by constant association with children hardened by vicious courses; the absence of any effective food and cooking, are all due to neglect, or to such a willful disregard of duty as the committee are not willing to imputte to any one. Under this loose supervision good rules fell into disuse, and bad ones obtained ascendancy. Three or four out of the twelve managers controlled the affairs of the school. The system of rewards established by the Superintendent, which was effective for good, was followed by discontinue through the neglect of the Board of Managers. The small female children who were originally separated from the older ones were huddled together. The criminal and the comparatively innocent were brought into dangerous association. Some of the testimony taken points pretty clearly, but not conclusively, to a system of favoritism and supplies, and even to the greater enormity of wittingly purchasing inferior food. The recommendation of the physician and superintendent of the school were neglected in the gravest emergencies, when the inmates were stricken with disease, and when it was evident that the *morale* of the school was endangered by neglect. In the opinion of the committee, the heedless disregard of duties assumed by the managers, without compulsion, demands a change in the organization. Until the legislative inquiry they remained in ignorance of the condition of the institution under their charge, and so late as December made the usual rose-water report as to its affairs.

No better or more conclusive proof of the utter inefficiency of the management can be desired or adduced than that furnished by themselves as the result of an examination into the alleged abuses, which was made necessary by popular outcry. They found nothing out of the way. There was no cruelty, harshin, laxity or discipline, favoritism or inefficiency in their official sending. The most shameful disparity between the actual situation and the supposed situation which the management report that allowance is only to be successfully accounted for by imputing it to an over-confident and careless ignorance which ought not any longer to exist.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

The financial operations connected with the purchase of lands and disbursement of the State moneys were not sufficiently scrutinized by the committee to form any competent judgment. So far as the matter was investigated, without the assistance of expert accountants, there was no justification for the charge of an abuse of trust in this respect. The committee, however, in the absence of complete evidence, do not feel warranted in acquitting the persons in charge of this part of the business connected with the school.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM.

In the original act incorporating the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania, the power was granted the managers, at their discretion, to bind out the children consigned to their care, as apprentices, during their minority. But this grant of power was coupled with the restriction that the indenture ship was subject to the consent of the appropriate. The contract system which has prevailed in the institution for years, is a system of apprenticeship without consent, and without the benefit and advantage resulting from the acquirement of a regular trade in the regular way. The work of the shops is divided, so that but a single branch of a trade is acquired by each apprentice. Tasks are apportioned without due regard to the strength or ability of the children. Punishment for failure or insuoordination has been inflicted by contractors who profit by the labor resulting from a system of semi-slavery. The boys were cheated in the computation of their daily work. There was no reward for superior effort and no inducement for reform. In system the success and profit of which depended upon the amount of labor which could be secured from the employees. Probably no method could be devised so little likely to prove reformative in its tendencies as the sale of the labor of the inmates at stipulated prices. It is a practical abandonment by the managers of the care of their wards, with such inefficient supervision they do not profess to alleviate. Such a system may do for a penitentiary or a house of refinement for criminals committed is intended to be inflicted, but it is out of place in an institution where it is sought by milder methods and inducements, to eradicate vicious habits and reclaim the unfortunate youth of the State. Some of the results which have resulted from the system at Pittsburgh we are satisfied are inherent in it, and are not altogether due to careless and inefficient management. There should be no dividing line between the taskmasters and the teachers of vagrant children, and both should be under a single control, in order that immediate remedies can be applied to immediate evils.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS.

The aggregate appropriations by the State to this institution from 1850 to 1875, a period of twenty-six years, is $679,050, of which sum about $229,000 was for salaries and offices; $200 for the purchase of ground, erection, repairs and improvements to building now used as a Reform School, and $170,000 to aid in the erection of new buildings at Morganza station, Washington county. The volume of State appropriations shows that the school is in no sense a private benefaction. The counties pay for the expenses of the inmates; the State pays for grounds and buildings and the salaries of officers.

The only part of the contribution of energy to this penal system, which has not been paid for and which has been left to the prompting of humane effort on the part of private citizens, is the only part that has suffered by inattention. It is evident to your committee that it is the duty of the Legislature to see that the money taken from the public treasury is not frittered away without result or wasted upon an institution which, while making a pretence of reform, is in some aspects of its management a positive evil in itself.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The committee recommend:

1. An amendment to the charter of the Reform School of Western Pennsylvania, by which the Board of Public Charities shall hereafter name seven-twelfths of the Board of Managers of the institution.

2. That the choice of a Superintendent shall be subject to confirmation and approval by the Board of Public Charities.

3. That the admission of infants under seven years of age to the institution be forbidden, and that provision be made for them at the homes for destitute and friendless children.

4. That any appropriation to be made to the school be only payable upon the certificate of the Board of Public Charities that the above provisions have been complied with.

5. The committee recommend the discontinuance of the contract system of labor and the discouragement of the severer methods of punishing refractory inmates, particularly where the punishments are of a character to permanently endanger their health.

6. We also recommend that greater restrictions be imposed upon the powers of committing magistrates and courts as to the age and character of persons sent to the Reform School with a view to exclusion of hardened criminals and a consequent modification of harsh restraints in the management of the institution.

W. C. PLUMMER,
J. R. THORNTON,
S. H. FINDLEY,
J. K. BIRMINGHAM,
J. B. YERKES.

THE NEW CATHOLIC DIOCESES.

Consecration of the New Bishop of Pittsburgh and Installation of the Bishop of Allegheny—Letter from Rt. Rev. M Domenec.

Rev. J. Hickey, late Administrator and Vicar General of the Diocese, has issued an invitation to the reverend clergy of the Dioceses of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, cordially inviting them to assist, on Sunday, the 19th inst., at the consecration of the Rt. Rev. J. Tuigg, D. D., in St. Paul's Cathedral, and at the installation of the Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, D. D., in St. Peter's Church, Allegheny City.

The letter of Rt. Rev. M. Domenec, now Bishop of Allegheny, addressed to the clergy and laity of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and to be read in all the churches on Sunday next, has also been promulgated.

THE REASONS FOR THE DIVISION.

With reference to the reasons for the division of the Diocese, he says: Among the many reasons, the principal one was because the good of our holy religion demanded it on account of the rapid growth of the Catholic Church in the counties to the north. Some few facts, which we will here relate, will show this truth. In 1850, when we were consecrated Bishop of Pittsburgh, there were fifty thousand Catholics in the whole diocese; now there are more than two hundred thousand. The same must be said in regard to the increase of priests, of churches and of schools. In Allegheny county alone, during the time of my Episcopacy, more than twenty-six churches have been built and large additions have been made to others; eight new parochial female communities have been introduced into this diocese, and seven male communities have been erected. The number of charitable and educational institutions have largely increased, and it must be taken into consideration that all this increase has been very sudden, and therefore the increase of work heaped upon me as the head of the diocese has been very great, and though we have not spared ourselves, but have worked in season and out of season, by day and night, we must acknowledge that we cannot fulfill the duties so heavily heaping upon us. We fear that we have been obliged to neglect something, and this thought has made us uneasy lest perhaps we had neglected some of our duties. Our conscience is perfectly clear, we prove us. In the midst of these conscientious doubts, we saw before our eyes the example of our illustrious predecessor, the late Right Bishop O'Connor, who after ten years of his administration of the diocese, divided it by the erection of the Diocese of Erie. We saw likewise, the example of many other prelates in this country, who, even within the period of our elevation to the See of Pittsburgh, more than fifteen years, have been erected by the division of old ones. All these examples pressed upon us to divide our diocese.

For that purpose on the 4th of November, of last year, we called for Rome to present the whole matter to the Holy Father, and to receive our report, and made a perfect statement of the affairs of our diocese, that the Holy See immediately decided that the diocese should be divided. We left entirely to his wisdom how the division should be made. The Holy See, after a careful examination of the geographical position of the diocese of Pittsburgh, as well as of its resources, its churches and institutions, the number of the priests and of the faithful, assigned the limits of the new diocese. The division of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny dioceses is the most fair and just way. Both will have nearly an equal number of priests and almost an equal number of Catholics. The only difference is that the diocesan institutions will remain (as they ought to be) in the Diocese of Pittsburgh.

THE TRANSFER.

Another thought will come to the minds of some, that is, why we did not remain in the Diocese of Pittsburgh, and for what reason we were transferred to the Diocese of Allegheny? To this we say that we asked from the Holy See to be transferred to the new diocese, and gave our reason for it, and since the Holy See granted our petition, every Catholic ought to think that our reasons were good and just. One thing, however, we will remark, that in asking to be transferred to the Diocese of Allegheny, we had in view the good of religion. From the moment that the division of Dioceses was a matter of necessity, we were compelled to make a great sacrifice. Had we remained as Bishop of Pittsburgh, we would have felt deeply the separation of those forming the diocese of Pittsburgh with whom we have lived, and for whom we have worked for more than fifteen years.

THE NEW BISHOP.

The Diocese of Pittsburgh will be blessed with a zealous and laborious prelate, the Right Rev. J. Tuigg, who for the period of nearly twenty-five years in the diocese of Pittsburgh, by his ministry, shows that he is the right man in the right place. The antecedents of his priestly career foreshadow the progress of the diocese under the guidance of his wise and energetic administration. After his ordination, he was appointed assistant to the Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral. Now seated on its Episcopal throne, he will look back at the days of his youth, and this thought will be a joy to your Bishop whom God sends to you. He will deserves your confidence and your love. He is no stranger to you, for he has always been with you in the exercise of the holy ministry. By knowing him, you have known the humility of his ecclesiastical life, his zeal and devotedness to the cause of religion, his spirit of self-sacrifice, abnegation and hard work.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Controllers—Organization for 1876—Proceedings, &c.

The Allegheny Board of School Directors met last evening and organized for the present year. Rev. Mr. King was re-elected President, and Mr. C. W. Benney, Secretary.

Mr. Hay said the law provided for the election of a treasurer of this Board, and although the office was one without salary or fees, and one which did not seem necessary, it was not out of place to call attention to the matter.

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Arthur Hobson, chairman, presented the annual report of the Finance Committee up to February 1, from which we extract as follows:

The receipts for the year, including a loan of $8,672, were $126,753 04; expenditures, $121,657 56; balance in treasury, $5,095 48.

The estimated expenses for the year commencing September 1, 1876, and ending June 1, 1877, are $117,000.

The amount from taxes is estimated at $98,-535 47, which added to the State appropriation of $16,562 24, will give $115,097 71, leaving a balance against the Board June 1, of $1,757 29.

The committee do not think it advisable to increase the taxes for the next year, and offer the following:

Resolved, That 9¼ mills on the dollar be assessed and levied on all subjects and things embraced in the last adjusted valuation of the district, and that upon every male taxable over the age of twenty-one years there be assessed the minimum occupation tax allowed by law.

The resolution was adopted.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

The following, presented by the Finance Committee, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Teachers and Salaries be instructed to inquire into the necessity of making a reasonable reduction in the salaries of principals and teachers whose salaries exceed $500 per annum.

The President and Secretary were instructed to give a note to the First National Bank Depository for $20,000, payable in four months, to cover overdraft allowed by the president of the bank.

The Library and Printing Committees presented reports on unimportant matters.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The special Committee on Centennial reported in favor of the schools of the city being represented at the Centennial Exposition, and recommended the appointment of a committee of one from each ward to take charge of the matter. The appropriation of $250 for this object was recommended.

The following recommendations were adopted, and the committee appointed.

The question of the right of persons elected School Directors a year ago to seats in this Board was attempted to be raised by a member from the Tenth ward, but it was decided that this was a matter to be decided by the local boards.

On motion of Mr. Hobson the Board proceeded to the election of a chairman of the Library Committee. Mr. R. V. Miller was nominated and elected by acclamation.

Mr. Ritenour offered the following:

Resolved, That the salary of the Librarian of the Public Library be reduced from $1,000 to $720 per annum; that the salary of the Assistant Librarian remain unchanged, and that this Board assume the functions of electing persons to fill those positions.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Owing to the pressure on our columns this morning, reference to the amusements of last evening must of necessity be brief. Notwithstanding the rain, the Opera House was well filled, and "The Mighty Dollar" was played by Mr. and Mrs. Florence and the company in fine style. There was an almost continuous accompaniment of laughter. The play will be given again this evening.

Fifth Avenue Comedy Theater.

There were no vacant seats in this theater last night, when Harrigan and Hart gave "Doyle Brothers" for the second time. The entertainment is capital, from first to last, and warms everybody up to a high pitch of enthusiasm. As the last performance of this great troupe will be given this afternoon and evening, one should not delay. The matinee will begin at two o'clock, and all the specialties will be produced then the same as at night.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be two performances here to-day, matinee this afternoon, in both of which the excellent company will take part.

Blind Tom at Library Hall.

There was a fair attendance at Library Hall, last evening, when Blind Tom gave his first concert. He has been "written up" so often in these columns, that it is only necessary now to say that his performances are just as interesting and wonderful as ever. A similar one will be given this afternoon, and the last concert takes place this evening. Seats at Hale's, 103 Smithfield street.

Tableaux Vivants at Library Hall.

The entertainment for the benefit of the Ladies' Relief Society takes place at Library Hall to-morrow evening. Those desiring seats can be supplied at Hale's music store, 103 Smithfield street.

BENJAMIN TIMMONS, confined in jail for nonpayment of taxes, was yesterday released, the Commissioners having exonerated the tax.

OUR MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Investigating Committee—The Taxpayers' Union Represented—What it is Proposed to Do—Any Further Increase of Indebtedness to be Resisted—The Committee to Begin Work To-Day.

Yesterday morning four members of the House Committee, appointed to investigate the issue of Water Works and Penn avenue bonds, met at the Mayor's office, to arrange preliminaries. The members present were, Chairman Carson, and Messrs. Swan, Graff and Miner.

Ex-Judge Mellon and C. W. Robb, Esq., appeared for the taxpayers, and Messrs. James Kelly, Alex. Ryan, E. W. Foster and other citizens were in attendance.

Mr. Carson stated that, owing to the absence of three of the committee, it was deemed best to adjourn over until this morning. He announced that Mr. Graff had been chosen secretary of the committee.

Messrs. Carson and Swan are Democratic members from our own county, and Mr. Joseph Graff is a Democratic representative from Beaver. Mr. Charles A. Miner is a Republican, from the first district of Luzerne. Harry O'Neill, Republican, of Philadelphia, came in at a later hour, and Messrs. George F. Smith, Republican, of Chester, and Sebastian Wimmer, Democrat of Elk, are yet to arrive.]

JUDGE MELLON OPENS.

Judge Mellon made a little opening speech, in which he stated that Mr. Kelly and himself had been retained by an association of taxpayers, and would appear in their behalf. Mr. Robb would appear for a large number of merchants and business men. He then paid a high compliment to Governor Hartranft, who was the prime mover in municipal reform, and whose heart was in sympathy with the people in this matter. He had no objection to the present solicitor in reference to the refusal of the Poor Board to pay rent for their rooms in City Hall.

The same committee was empowered to act in reference to the repair of the roof of Grant's Hill, with which the papering of the Chief Engineer's room and other matters demanding attention.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE number of deaths in the city during the past week was 174.

THE mail manufacturers held afternoon and evening sessions yesterday with closed doors, but have not announced the result of their conference.

LIEUTENANT JOHNSON, who was brutally beaten by the Ute Indians several weeks ago, is improving, and hopes of his ultimate recovery are entertained.

THE Council of Camden borough have passed a resolution asking the Court to change the name to "Glenfield" borough. There must be something in a name, after all.

THE alarm of fire at noon yesterday, from box 27, Grant street and Webster avenue, was occasioned by the discovery of fire on the roof of a building on High street. Slight damage resulted.

MESSRS. JOHN F. DRAVO, John O'Neill, Geo. F. Miller, Wm. J. Steen and Geo. Roberts, a committee of coal operators, left for Harrisburg yesterday to represent their views on the Ventilation bill.

W. SWINEHART, aged about twelve years, was struck by a shifting engine near the West Penn Depot, Allegheny, yesterday, sustaining a fracture of his right leg. He was carried to his home, No. 90 River avenue.

THE alarm of fire turned in from box 37, Allegheny, about half past nine o'clock last night, was caused by an explosion of gas in the cellar of Robert Kyle's residence, No. 29 Grantham street. Very little damage.

LAMB & BEE, formerly in the employ of James Lindsay & Co., has sued Messrs. Lewis and Tomlinson for damages for conspiring together to injure his reputation as a workman, whereby he was deprived of employment. He claims $5,000 damages.

THE trial of George Wilson, the Penitentiary convict, who bit off the ear of John Lovell, a fellow-convict, in a fight, reported last week, will be resumed before Judge Ewing in the Criminal Court to-day, the Grand Jury having found a true bill against Wilson for mayhem.

THE Steubenville *Herald* says: "We learn that Dr. Boreman, of the firm of Boreman, Smith, the celebrated butter manufacturers, of Pittsburgh, is negotiating for the purchase or lease of Eagle Mills, of Wellsburg, for the purpose of manufacturing paper for their almanacs and other objects."

SIXTH PATRICK, *alias* Annie Graham, and John Wich were arrested on First avenue, at twelve o'clock last night, for disorderly conduct. Mrs. Annie Graham had got possession of a two dollar bill belonging to Wich, and refused to "treat even" John walked off with Annie's umbrella. She followed him and shouted "stop thief," and thereby attracted the arrest.

The correspondent of the Erie *Dispatch* must be mistaken. Pittsburgh has no such musician as the one described in the following: "A man came down train from Will City was a violinist from the 'Smoky City,' who was a master hand with the instrument. He played nearly half the time in that trip of fifty miles, seemingly for his own amusement as nobody else admired it. He was talented but did not appear to be much amused himself. He used more 'elbow grease' and produced less melody than I ever saw any misfortune to see and hear. He has been fulfilling an engagement at Will City. If Pittsburgh has an organized musical association, they should, for the credit of the city, manage in some way, to keep the delegates at home.

The Huge. Drastic, Griping, Sickening Pills,

constructed of crude, coarse and bulky ingredients, are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, or Sugar-Coated, Concentrated Root and Herbal Juice, Anti-Bilious Granules—the "Little Giant" Cathartic or *Multum in Parvo* Physic. Modern Chemical Science enables Dr. Pierce to extract from the juices of the most valuable roots and herbs their active medicinal principles, which, when worked into little Pellets or Granules, *scarcely larger than mustard seed*, carriers each little Pellet as active and powerful as a large pill, while they are much more palatable and pleasant in effect.

DR. IRA A. THAYER, of Baconsburg, Ohio, writes: "I regard your Pellets as the best remedy for the conditions for which you prescribe them of anything I have ever used, so mild and certain in effect, and leaving the bowels in an excellent condition. It seems to me they must take the place of all other cathartic pills and medicines."

LYON & MACOMBER, druggists, Vermillion, D. T., say: "We think they are going to sell like hot cakes as soon as people get acquainted with them, and will spoil the pill trade, as those that have used them like them much better than large pills."

MWF&P

Beware of $8 and $12

sets of teeth, and all operations performed in a cheap way. If you would have a set of teeth warranted to give satisfaction have your teeth extracted without pain by a dentist of experience. Call; on Dr. G. W. Spencer, 232 Penn avenue.

To Life Insurance Agents.

Wanted, in Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, a live man of experience to take the General Agency of a Life Insurance Company of New York.

For a successful man, one who can get business and who can furnish reference as to ability and integrity, this is a chance for a contract on *very liberal* terms. Address

MWF Postoffice, New York City.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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Grocers and Bakers.

For choice rye flour and cornmeal call at the German Steam Flour Mill, Second and Middle streets, Allegheny City. FWF

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE QUEEN OPENS A HOSPITAL.

LONDON, March 7.—Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice to-day traversed London by way of the Thames embankment, Queen Victoria street, Cornhill, Leadenhall street and Whitechapel, to open the new wing of the London Hospital in Whitechapel road. A large body of troops acted as an escort, and immense and enthusiastic crowds of people lined the streets through which the royal party passed. A triumphal arch was erected and many buildings were tastefully and profusely decorated. Business at the Stock Exchange and Royal Exchange, nearly on the line of the route, was neglected for the time. The residents of the East End are observing the day as a holiday.

SUIT AGAINST SCHENCK WITHDRAWN—A POINT OF OFFICIAL ETIQUETTE.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Hour* states that Lord Derby called on the Emma Mining Company to withdraw its suit against Hon. Robert C. Schenck on the ground that the writ of arrest was served while Schenck held the office of Ambassador, and was therefore illegal. The company, in deference to Lord Derby, immediately withdrew the writ and have sent a letter to Mr. Schenck notifying him of the withdrawal.

The *Hour* says Mr. Schenck's course in quitting England without taking leave of the Queen, is unprecedented.

THE "TIMES" ON SCHENCK'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, March 8.—The *Times* says President Grant has returned to a custom as honorable to the United States as it is agreeable to other countries, in nominating R. H. Dana to succeed Mr. Schenck. An American Minister could bring no better credentials than the reputation of Mr. Dana.

Iceland.

FAMINE IN THE WESTMANNA ISLANDS.

COPENHAGEN, March 7.—The last mail from Iceland reports that 500 inhabitants of the Westmanna Islands, the group lying to the south of Iceland and belonging to Denmark, are probably dying of starvation. The fisheries the last year were unsuccessful, and the inhabitants, fearing their food would not last them throughout the winter, sent to Iceland asking for supplies. Accordingly, a small quantity of supplies was dispatched. About a month ago, however, a bottle was found on the coast of Iceland containing a letter stating that the supplies on hand were only adequate for one week and that famine was inevitable. The messenger during the winter months render communication with the Westmanna Islands almost impossible.

European Turkey.

REVOLUTION IN SERVIA—REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

VENICE, March 7.—The *